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MONTONEROS ISSUE STATEMENT ON ARRESTS IN PERU

PA172022 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Telephone report by Luis Alberto Garcia, correspondent in Mexico]

[Text] The Peronist Montonero Movement [MPM] of Argentina has reiterated to the international public opinion the charges it promptly lodged regarding the kidnapping of Companeros Maria Ines (Raverta), Julio Cesar Ramirez, Noemi Esther (Dianotti) de Morfino and Federico Frias Alberga by joint commando teams of the Argentine and Peruvian armies.

The MPM has issued a press communique in Mexico City which has been published by various news media of this capital, including newspapers, television stations and radio stations such as Radio Educacion and Radio Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico. The communique states that the companeros, whose fate is unknown, have been the victims of the joint repression of the proimperialist dictatorships of the Latin American Southern Cone, which have committed their actions against the popular sectors with impunity and treachery.

The MPM also reports that Companero Aldo Moran, member of the MPM Higher Council and leader of the miners union, was able to escape encirclement by the agents of Jorge Rafael Videla and his accomplices in the Peruvian Army in Lima. The solidarity of the Peruvian workers, of many legislators, the press and the people allowed Moran to avoid being kidnapped like his remaining companeros. He was in Lima to establish contacts with union leaders of the fraternal country. It was under these circumstances that the criminal action of the commandos took place. They had orders to kidnap Moran.

Moran was able to leave Peru and find haven because of the solidarity of all Peruvian popular sectors. For this reason, the MPM publicly expresses recognition to those who prevented this new action of the oligarchic-imperialist dictatorship now illegally holding power in Argentina.

The press communique is datelined in Latin America, 14 July 1980 and is signed by MPM Secretary General Mario Firmenich, Rodolfo Puiggras, Fernando Vaca (Larvaja), Oscar Videgain, Raul (Jagger), Roberto Carlos (Herdia), Eduardo Pereira and Ricardo Obregon Cano, all of whom are members of the MPM leadership.

Liberation or dependence. Free fatherland or death. We will overcome. Peronist Montonero Movement.

This was the text [as heard] of the charge raised by the MPM of Argentina before world opinion regarding the kidnappings of Argentine citizens and members of the MPM by the joint Argentine and Peruvian commando groups.

NEWSPAPERMEN VOICE CONCERN OVER THREATS TO EDITOR

PY211930 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 21 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Interior Ministry intervention in regard to federal police handling of the intimidation campaign being carried out against Buenos Aires HERALD editor James Neilson was called for yesterday by the Newspaper Owners' Association (ADEPA).

In a statement addressed to Interior Minister General Albano Harguindeguy, ADEPA notes that this is not the first time it has asked the ministry to intervene in the investigation of attacks on a HERALD editor since it "protested against a similar campaign against former editor Robert Cox who was finally forced to leave the country with his family."

The statement, which is signed by ADEPA President Carlos Ovidio Lagos and Secretary Antonio Francisco Rizzuto, concludes with calling the recent incident "one of the most serious attacks on press freedom this year."

REPORTAGE ON LATEST DEVELOPMENTS FOLLOWING COUP

Heavy Shooting in Capital

PY211535 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1450 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jul (LATIN)--Heavy shooting today shook the downtown area of this capital in which attempts are being made by the new military government to bring activities back to normal.

Bursts of rifle and automatic weapons fire broke out near San Francisco Square, which is only six blocks away from the government palace, causing people to disperse and creating panic in the whole area. Hundreds of persons were gathered at the esplanade of the square when the shooting started but there are no reports of casualties. From the LATIN office, located in the area, one could see groups of civilians desperately running or throwing themselves to the ground in the midst of heavy gunfire.

Snipers, Military in Shootout

PY211619 Paris AFP in Spanish 1557 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jul (AFP)--A violent shootout took place shortly before noon today, Monday, in the Velasco Square area, where snipers began shooting from nearby housetops at military forces, who reacted violently with bursts of machinegun fire that caused passersby to run away from the area. Since commercial shops are now closed, business is 90 percent paralyzed.

Although a few persons were wounded, calm was restored half an hour after the shootout despite attempts made by some to erect barricades, an attempt which was harshly repelled by armed personnel. The shootout took place at 1120 and the situation seems to be returning to normal.

12 Wounded

PY211749 Paris AFP in Spanish 1718 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jul (AFP)--According to witnesses, at least 12 persons were wounded in downtown La Paz in a shootout between snipers and army forces.

The same sources added that the shooting broke out when snipers stationed on rooftops opened fire and army forces immediately retaliated. The wounded, most of whom were passing by, were immediately taken to hospitals. It was noted, however, that none of them is in critical condition. One of the wounded was hit by a jeep which ran over his legs.

All shops in downtown La Paz are closed and army and police patrols with loudspeakers request the people to keep calm. The patrols also say that the army is in control of the situation. About 500 prisoners were taken to the Olivares soccer club stadium in Templaderani, located on the highway between La Paz and El Alto, 7 km from the capital and about 4,000 meters above sea level. The prisoners, who were taken by groups of 30 or 40 in open trucks, are being guarded by about 250 armed soldiers. Journalists have no access to areas near the stadium.

In view of the military orders to arrest anyone carrying a camera, the international press held a meeting in a downtown La Paz hotel to request the government to appoint a spokesman to meet with the press.

This meeting was called after the arrest of an Argentine photographer who worked for a U.S. television network who was taken away in a jeep. All foreigners who are now in La Paz have been called to a meeting which will be held today at the Interior Ministry to verify identities and try to find many infiltrated subversives.

Red Cross Appeal

PY202201 Catavi Radio 21 De Diciembre Network in Spanish 2137 GMT 20 Jul 80

[From poor reception]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] where they are seeking the opportunity of contacting young people who wish to help this institution so that when there are confrontations they can go out into the streets to pick up injured and dead people. This includes being able to work constantly [words indistinct] of the province. This is the latest information sent to us by the Bolivian Red Cross, Yagua agency.

We wish to stress that all young people who wish to participate and help this institution--the Bolivian Red Cross--in its humanitarian cause must report to the Madre Obrera Hospital and register to carry out this task of sacrifice and self-denial. This then, companeros, is the information we can give the voice of the miner [voz del minero].

General Strike

PY211522 Paris AFP in Spanish 1407 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jul (AFP)--The call for a general strike launched in Bolivia by the People's Democratic Union (UDP) in the name of civilian opposition to the military regime of Gen Luis Garcia Meza was being observed here by 95 percent of those concerned 1 hour after the usual opening time of public offices, factories and shops.

It seems as though the so-called military government of reconstruction that seized power after last Thursday's uprising has not yet succeeded in having the Bolivian workers resume work. The circulation of vehicles on the streets was reduced to 5 percent of the usual flow. Cabs have virtually disappeared and those few available refuse to make trips to El Alto Airport--which is located 5,000 meters above sea level, 500 meters higher than the La Paz downtown area--out of fear of being attacked while going through the poor neighborhoods located between La Paz and the airport.

Both the lack of public transportation in the city and the uncertain schedule of the airlines have forced many tourists into a virtual state of isolation.

A violent shootout broke out near the university, on Paseo El Prado, the main avenue of La Paz, at midnight on Sunday (0400 GMT). Army personnel, who have been occupying the capital since Thursday, were patrolling the streets in armored vehicles and with machine-guns.

The military government has direct control over all radio stations and has banned the publication of the leading Bolivian newspaper, PRESENCIA. However, the rightwing newspaper, EL DIARIO, the oldest Bolivian newspaper, appeared today with a four-page edition in which it reports that tranquillity prevails throughout the country and that there is cooperation between the people and the new regime.

Government Radio Report

PY211344 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1245 GMT 21 Jul 80

[National Radio Network Hookup]

[Text] The workers are going back to work in La Paz factories, thus backing the task of national reconstruction which began 4 days ago. Bolivia is now advancing toward progress.

Public transportation has also calmly resumed service in the streets of Bolivia's largest city. The workers are gathering at the corners, trying to get to their jobs early. Despite alarmist rumors, reality is imposing itself: The workers have listened to the request of the national reconstruction government and are actively participating in the development of the fatherland.

We suggest to the employees and workers who are waiting for transportation at the corners that they continue waiting for a few more minutes because the activities of all public transportation are returning to normal. The cause of the delay in resuming normal schedules is that the vehicles are refueling, which they did not do during the last few days because of the stoppage ordered by the government.

Still more important, the first public servants are beginning to arrive at the various state offices. In a country like ours, dominated by chaos and anarchy in the most recent times, eliminating a large number of work sources and creating unemployment, no one wants to lose the opportunity he has before him. Bolivia is now resuming its advance toward progress.

Good sense and patriotism among the Bolivians are accompanied by a really admirable strength. Normality, both in public administration and private business, is returning to this city and the interior. This is the most recent proof that the whole public is in agreement with the change of government. The former uncertainty has thus ended.

The national reconstruction government in the government for all. Participation is its first priority. The workers have fully understood that they are now resuming their work at the most important factories in La Paz. All citizens are found to be very interested in reaching their work places despite some public transportation problems which are being swiftly overcome.

This is the National Radio Network. We will now continue our report on the car race.

AFP Report

PY211912 Paris AFP in Spanish 1713 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 21 Jul (AFP)--The morning paper EL DIARIO, which seems to have chosen to support the new government, published today an alleged communique by the currently imprisoned Juan Lechin Oquendo, secretary general of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), asking the workers to give up their resistance. In the document, believed by labor leaders to be forged, Lechin asserts that the movement opposing the coup d'etat has failed and that it is useless to continue the resistance.

According to certain prisoners released today, Lechin was subjected to particularly brutal torture at the prison where he has been kept since the coup d'etat.

According to various sources, the number of prisoners in the country totals 700, several of whom are seriously wounded. Simon Reyes, secretary general of the Communist Party and believed to be dead until a few hours ago, is among the prisoners. Simon Reyes was seriously wounded in the face with a bullet and is horribly disfigured.

In La Paz, the prisoners have been concentrated at army headquarters, located in the residential district of the capital. There is a similar number of men and women among the prisoners who have been deprived of their shoes as a precautionary measure.

La Paz University in the central district of the capital has become a giant barracks to facilitate troop movements. An impressive number of tanks has been gathered in the university gardens.

According to reports received in La Paz, the main mining centers and the main mining radios of the country have been occupied by the army. The antennas of the Siglo XX and Huanuni radio stations have been destroyed. In Huanuni, however, the wives of the mineworkers hindered the army from entering the radio station. In Asuncion, Potosi Department, the soldiers did not shirk from firing on the mineworkers who had taken refuge inside the mines. Some mining radio stations are, however, continuing their transmissions, urging resistance and asking for support from students and peasants.

In turn, the international press was under the strictest censure today and the few newsmen who succeeded in reaching La Paz, particularly television and press photographers, were forbidden to film any scene showing military personnel in action. Several photographers have been deprived of video cassettes and exposed films.

A commission was trying to obtain safe-conducts to work.

Lechin Call for Cooperation

PY212205 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2151 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 21 Jul (LATIN)--Juan Lechin Oquendo, the main leader of the Bolivian workers, today requested all workers to suspend the general strike and the blockade of roads in order "to avoid bloodshed."

The voice of the 69-year-old veteran mine leader was heard over the official information network, which is under the control of the commanders' junta which on Thursday ousted President Lidia Gueiler in a coup.

Lechin Oquendo, who was identified by the spokesman of the radio network as "former union leader," said that "we do not want any bloodshed; therefore, I believe that the best thing to do would be to suspend the general strike and roadblocks." Lechin's voice, which is usually halting but vigorous, today sounded unusually tired and spiritless, in contrast to the tone of his voice during his last message, released on Thursday, 17 July, just after the military uprising took place.

Activity in this capital, which this morning started off very slowly, in the afternoon became virtually nonexistent after a few armed incidents took place in several urban areas.

Repeated Call

PY220420 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0359 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 22 Jul (LATIN)--Juan Lechin Oquendo, the main leader of the Bolivian working class, appeared tonight on the state television channel.

Lechin, who is safe and sound, was presented to make another appeal to suspend the general strike and the blockade of roads in the country.

The 69-year-old veteran mine leader appeared on a special news program of television Channel 7, in which he was seen talking with Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez. Lechin, in answering a question by the minister, stated that he was in "perfect" health and asserted that he had not been "mistreated, insulted or psychologically pressured" in the military intelligence department where he is being held under arrest.

Lechin repeated a message that was broadcast today over the official network asking the Bolivian workers to suspend their measures of force (the general strike and the blockading of roads) to prevent a "bloodbath" in the country, he said.

The executive secretary of the Bolivian Labor federation (COB) was detained last Thursday a few hours before the military revolt that ended in the ouster of President Lidia Gueiler, and several sources had feared for his life at the hands of military authorities.

COB Resistance Group Denial

PY220201 Paris AFP in Spanish 0051 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 21 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], through its provisional resistance committee, has categorically denied the contents of a communique that was published in today's EL DIARIO, an emergency issue. The paper carries a statement by the top Bolivian labor leader, Juan Lechin Oquendo, asking for a cessation of resistance and obedience to the government.

Furthermore, a document attributed to Archbishop Jorge Manrique, which he has identified as being false, was published contradicting what the archbishop said yesterday protesting the incidents caused by the armed forces. The false communique attributed to the archbishop asserts:

It is regrettable that Marxism-Leninism has corrupted our condition as citizens so much, especially our Catholic Church, which the armed forces had the obligation of having to establish the yearned for social order and together with it return the traditional philosophical Christian principles. [as heard] I ask the Bolivian family, in order to avoid a confrontation among Bolivians, to cooperate with the current national authorities. I ask those that are responsible for the electoral fraud and the democratic parody that they be jailed and tried, including the corrupt people within the public administration.

The occupation of the newspaper PRESENCIA must cease and its free and immediate circulation must be guaranteed, and the Marxist elements that have infiltrated it must be removed from their posts.

The false communique quotes the holy father, when he was in Brazil, as saying that priests must abstain from politics, especially from communist militancy, and that they must abandon every trype of ideology and politics.

Peasant Promilitary Communique

PY212300 La Paz Radio Progreso in Spanish 2017 GMT 21 Jul 80

[National Radio Network hookup]

[Text] The executive committee of the Bolivian National Peasant Workers Confederation, CNTCB, would like to report to the public, particularly the peasants, the following:

As a result of the victory of the revolution of national reconstruction headed by the armed forces, the peasants and the country's working class, the process which started on 17 July will be a government of Bolivians for Bolivians. It will guide the country back to the real path of nationalist revolution in the face of the enemies of the fatherland, that is, international communism, that saw Bolivia as their center for expansion in the heart of South America.

These elements needed a great deal of money. It all came from the Soviet Union, Cuba, the GDR, China. This money went to Juan Lechin and peasant leader Genaro Flores. It was used to corrupt [words indistinct] against those who did not support them. These leaders, such as [words indistinct] of the Committee for the Defense of Democracy, CONADE, and other ill-fated organizations no longer exist in Bolivia. Therefore, the CNTCB has decided:

1. To raise the flag in all unions, [words indistinct] federations and peasant (?organizations) as a sign of strength and moral and material support for the Government of National Reconstruction headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.
2. That the Government of National Reconstruction is (?founded) on three pillars: the peasants, the working class and the armed forces. They are the guarantees for the consolidation of the revolution.
3. To take agricultural products to the centers of consumption. This measure is guaranteed by the armed forces.
4. To report [words indistinct] in order to deliver to the army any extremists who are still at the service of Genaro Flores in the rural areas. Peasants of Bolivia, expose and hand over the subversive criminals.

[Signed] (Mario Sobera), (Humberto Sarturfe), (Daniel Diez Plata) [words indistinct] for the CNTCB National Executive Committee.

Peasant-Worker Resistance

PY220305 Catavi Radio 21 de Diciembre in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpts] We have important information for the country's mining radio network.

Good evening. The news: Approximately 10,000 peasants are gathered in the San Bartolome mountain pass. On the Uncia-Chayanta road at about the San Bartolome mountain pass, there is a concentration of approximately 10,000 peasants who say they are willing to enter our district whenever their union leader believes it is necessary. It is expected that more peasants will join the group by tomorrow.

Approximately 5,000 peasants are marching from [word indistinct] toward the (?Uncia) garrison. According to reports from [name indistinct] 5,000 well-armed peasants are moving toward our district to reinforce the worker-peasant resistance. These peasant comrades come from [word indistinct], the birthplace of peasant unions in northern Potosi.

The (Chiquilque) mountain pass has been completely blockaded with tons of (?rocks) and sand. [Passage indistinct] Many roads have been blockaded with tons of sand and rocks. These peasants reported that Pavelo and (Yacuri) are completely blockaded. Peasants from these areas are ready to march on Sucre, where popular resistance is also increasing. These peasants have reported that the agrarian workers of Tarabuco, [name indistinct] and other towns are waiting for union instructions to march on Sucre.

Peasant groups are increasing their concentrations in the area of the Uncia garrison. Military (?unity) is decreasing.

Special calls are being made for communities close to mining centers such as (Ciencullos), (Cuchicuqui), (Asecalamí), Camalia and (Rio Montes) to come to the Siglo XX and Catavi mining centers today Sunday, 20 July, in order to strengthen our resistance to the coup. Until the final victory, compañero miners.

Miners' Vigilance Committees

PY200157 Catavi Radio 21 de Diciembre in Spanish 0030 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Siglo XX and Catavi mineworkers decided, during a meeting, to reinforce the vigilance committees which are operating in Bustillo Province. In fact, our colleague Radio Animas of the central-south council was reporting the entry of military troops into the central-south council in the Chocaya area in a new effort after regrouping their forces. The housewives forced the regular troops of the reactionary army who entered yesterday afternoon to retreat. Again the troops have carried out an armed operation with consequences which cannot be predicted at this time.

During the meeting, the mineworkers heard the news being broadcast by Radio Animas of the central-south council. Then, the mineworkers, members of the union council and the Committee for the Defense of Democracy, CONADE, heard an extensive report from local union leaders. High-ranking leaders of the Bolivian labor federation, COB, and the Bolivian Mining Federation, FMB, also spoke during the meeting. They indicated that the government of the military junta headed by General Garcia Meza lacks popular and international support and that this is the reason why the coupists are using violence to consolidate their agonizing de facto government.

The members of the assembly then indicated the urgent need to reinforce the vigilance committees which operate near Bustillo Province in order to prevent the regular troops of the reactionary army from entering the Catavi and Siglo XX mining centers. Therefore, the reinforcement decided on by the assembly this afternoon consists of the organization of four vigilance shifts in order to better prevent the army from entering these glorious mining centers such as Catavi and Siglo XX.

Catavi, Siglo XX Under Siege

PY211936 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1821 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jul (LATIN)--Military forces surrounded the camps of the mining centers of Siglo XX and Catavi, according to reports by mining radio stations monitored in this capital.

The radio stations reported that military personnel carried out operations last night and early this morning in the upper part of the hills adjacent to the mining districts to surround the area. The report adds that the military forcibly entered technical departments of some of the administrative offices located on the outskirts of the camp.

Announcers of Radio Pío XII (mining station) reported that peasants of the northern part of Potosí Department had set up roadblocks to prevent the military personnel from advancing. The broadcasts monitored here confirmed that the mining districts of Animas, Huanuni--in Oruro Department--had fallen under military control after "strong resistance by the workers." It did not, however, give any details as to how the miners resisted.

Radio Pío XII today resumed its broadcasts after a long silence, for which it did not give any explanation.

In view of the thousands of peasants who are concentrated around the Uncia garrison, several military men have left their combat posts and gone home. As time passes, the morale of the armed forces is decreasing considerably. It is expected that the Uncia garrison will be abandoned at any time.

Colonel (Arrazola) has reportedly been arrested by another officer from Cochabamba. According to unofficial reports, Colonel (Arrazola), commander of the Uncia Andino regiment, was reportedly arrested and taken to the department's government house. Another officer from Cochabamba from the special forces center has reportedly replaced him.

The armed forces are not respecting the international Red Cross. The workers who fell in battle could not get medical attention from the Bolivian Red Cross because the army shot at Red Cross representatives. We are reporting this event to international organizations so that they can report this violation of international norms and agreements.

We also have information from Llallagua. Go ahead Llallagua with your information for this radio network and all of Latin America.

[Begin relay] Thank you, 21 de Diciembre. We are listening to your news. We also have important information to report, gained through interviews and questions [words indistinct].

It has been reported in La Paz that Col Luis Arze Gomez, interior minister, is willing to destroy the mining radio stations [words indistinct], particularly Radio Pio XII [words indistinct]. Arze Gomez met with the La Paz archbishop [words indistinct]. It was reported that if the mining radio stations stop broadcasting, the army will not enter the mining areas, but that if they continue broadcasting and giving information not in accordance with reality, the army will take the radio stations at any cost. [end relay]

Saucas Peasant Appeal

PY201629 Catavi Radio 21 de Diciembre in Spanish 1230 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text of communique issued by the Saucas Committee for the Defense of Democracy on 20 July]

[Text] 1. We peasants of Saucas wish to convey our revolutionary greetings to all our brother miners, students and people.

2. Given the current situation in which our country has been suffering due to actions of military reactionaries who are causing bloodshed and who have once again taken over the government through a coup, we resolve to remain alert until the final outcome.

3. We pay our homage to those who fell under the fascist machineguns in the city of La Paz, in mining centers and other cities of Bolivia.

4. We ask all young soldiers with patriotic spirit to shoot their chiefs and superiors, not their fathers and brothers.

5. We pledge to obey until the final outcome the general strike and the roadblocks ordered by the glorious Bolivian Labor Federation.

6. Fellow miners of Catavi, Siglo XX, [words indistinct], we are at your side; we will fight at your side until the defeat of our enemy, imperialism, and its faithful servant gorilla Garcia Meza and his clique.

7. We call on all peasants of northern Potosi to block roads which lead to our neighboring communities of (Characas), (Picuiba), Inca, (Tucumani), (Laine), (Callantas) and Charcas.

Takeover of Animas

FY201923 Paris AFP in Spanish 1710 GMT 20 Jul 80

[By Albert Brun]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 20 Jul (AFP)--[Chocaya] Radio Animas broadcasting from southern Potosi indicated that that mining center, which is located 600 km south of La Paz, was also attached by the military yesterday afternoon.

According to Radio Animas, the troops took over Animas peacefully while women with their children surrounded the radio station to prevent it from falling into the hands of the troops. While the men had gathered at the nearby mine to defend themselves, the military officers asked to hold talks with mining leaders to find a peaceful solution to the situation. As Radio Animas was reporting on the situation, it suddenly began to ask for help and support from miners and peasants until its signal went off the air without any explanation.

Report of Arrests

FY200211 Paris AFP in Spanish 0137 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jul (AFP)--Interior Minister Gen Luis Arze Gomez said on television tonight that there are some people under arrest and that their cases are being studied. He said that there is complete tranquillity in the country except in La Paz, where some incidents have taken place.

Arze Gomez explained that regarding the case of the arrested, individual investigations are being made and that once it has been proved that they do not have any links with the extreme left, they will be released.

Regarding the incidents in La Paz, which the foreign press has not been able to report, he abstained from giving details but confirmed that there is complete tranquillity elsewhere in the country.

In conclusion, he said that activities in the entire country must be normalized by Monday and that work will resume under the protection of the armed forces.

Prisoners in La Paz Stadium

FY220126 Paris AFP in Spanish 2210 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jul (AFP)--Moments of extreme unrest were experienced in La Paz early this morning when an impressive display of artillery fire took place in the San Andres University area, waking up the city. This took place when groups of students in several buildings started shouting: A united nation will never be defeated. They were then supported by a few snipers who fired small caliber weapons.

The armed forces reaction to this was like an artillery duel. The bazooka fire, sporadic cannon shots, machinegun bursts and gunfire which were heard all over the city suddenly stopped and an anguished silence prevailed until 1100.

In the meantime, the city tried to resume normal life. About 30 percent of the vehicles which are normally visible around the city were seen, but the stores, an hour after opening, decided to lock their doors and suspend all activities. Only about 10 percent of them kept their doors half open.

At about 1100 (1500 GMT) shots were heard in the populous Velasco Plaza, which is traditionally the center of violence in La Paz. According to an AFP correspondent, the shots were fired by snipers whom he could see located in adjoining terraces. The soldiers on guard, who were taken by surprise, reacted nervously by firing shots all about, which apparently resulted in very few wounded because everyone had taken cover as soon as the shots fired by the snipers were heard. The general reaction was to hit the ground. The area, which is in the downtown part of the city, emptied a few minutes later. All vehicles disappeared and curious persons decided to head for safety.

Press cameramen and photographers were the main victims of the incident; Several of them were detained and taken to the offices of the security forces, where they had their rolls of film confiscated and received a very severe reprimand: a ban on filming and taking photographs. The next time it happens they will be expelled from the country. Moreover, Daniel Bauer, who is the resident correspondent in Bolivia for the British NBS television station, was arrested, and as of this evening there was no news of his whereabouts.

The noon incidents discouraged the population from returning to work after lunch. The city took on the desolate look of the days that followed the coup, and this afternoon the city was 40-percent paralyzed. The densely packed areas of the so-called El Alto district, 4,000 meters high, that are almost shantytowns, were completely inactive.

An AFP correspondent was able to discover that an abnormal situation has developed in the stadium of the Bolivar football club, one of the most popular in La Paz: The stadium has been taken over by approximately 100 uniformed soldiers, and approximately 6 small tanks were controlling the entrances to the stadium. Every now and then, trucks closed with canvas, through which civilians could be seen, enter the stadium.

According to rumors circulating among the stadium's neighbors, since the early hours all types of vehicles have been arriving carrying what appear to be prisoners, which brings to mind the infamous operation at the national stadium of Santiago, Chile.

In the mining areas, despite military control and the action taken against the radio stations of the workers, three stations again began broadcasting under unknown conditions: Radio Animas, Potosi; Radio 21 de Diciembre and Radio Pio XII, of Oruro Department. The calls they are making are generally for keeping up the strike and avoiding head-on resistance. They also call upon the peasants to continue blockading the roads.

Subversive Activities

PY201433 La Paz Radio Progreso in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Hookup with network of nationalist radio stations headed by La Paz Radio Batallon Colorado]

[Text] It has been reported that members of the workers vanguard have been instigating the Bolivian workers to join strikes, erect roadblocks and engage in similar actions designed to disrupt the tranquillity of the Bolivian people. The workers are thus urged not to join the game masterminded by subversive forces to put the Bolivian people in confrontation.

Security forces have discovered a clandestine cache belonging to the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] in the vicinity of the (Villa Victoria) District and have seized Marxist literature, Soviet weapons and a large quantity of explosives. It is believed that this material was to be used by the MIR to launch an armed struggle. The people are thus urged to cooperate in reporting similar cases to spare grief to the Bolivian families.

Well-informed sources have reported that on the night of 17 July, a MIR cell was disbanded in the Miraflores District. The cell consisted of five snipers who opened fire at a patrol squad of the armed forces; the latter immediately responded to the attack and killed all of the extremists. It is our duty to report to the people that three of those snipers were foreigners. It is known that mercenaries of various nationalities paid by Marxism-Leninism have entered the country to create chaos and disrupt the tranquillity prevailing in the country. The people are hereby urged to support the security forces by reporting any suspicious or abnormal activity.

Control Measures Against Foreigners

PY211504 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1400 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Interior Ministry communique, transmitted over National Radio Network hookup]

[Text] The Immigration Under Secretariat of the Interior Ministry informs all foreign residents who are in Bolivian territory that they should immediately report to the immigration offices as of today, Monday 21 July, with their respective documents which should be in order. Those foreigners or temporary residents in the country whose traveling documents are not in order should immediately obtain authorization for residence, because foreign political activists and guerrillas have penetrated into the country and committed acts which are known to the public, but which have now been squelched by the forces of order.

In order to safeguard the peace and tranquillity of the people and establish the number of immigrants who have arrived in the last few years, the Interior Ministry personnel will patrol the streets of the cities and the whole territory of the nation for direct control of all foreigners.

The deadline for the presentation of documents expires at 0000 on Tuesday, 22 July 1980. Any person who has not fulfilled this order within 24 hours of the expiration and has not obtained duly legalized documents at the immigration offices anywhere in Bolivian territory, is liable for drastic punishment and immediate expulsion from the country according to Bolivian laws and international rules.

Temporary Closing of Schools

PY211403 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1330 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] of government unnumbered decree, transmitted over National Radio Network hookup]

[Text] Brig Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada, president of the Republic of Bolivia, considers that it is the duty of the government to safeguard order and defend the lives of the population and, particularly, to protect the lives and tranquillity of children and youths. The Council of Ministers has therefore decreed:

The activities of state and private schools are suspended beginning today and until Monday, 4 August 1980. The education and culture minister is in charge of enforcing this decree.

Given in government palace, City of La Paz, on 19 July 1980.

Siles Zuazo Message

PY211716 Paris AFP in Spanish 1630 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jul (AFP)--Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of the People's Democratic Union (UDP), asserted in a new message, released last night from his place of hiding and widely disseminated here, that the Mafia of the monstrous cocaine smuggling, which has made Bolivia sadly notorious, is behind the coup d'etat which took place in Bolivia last Thursday.

Siles Zuazo pointed out how Bolivia had drawn international attention by overcoming the frustrations produced by the elections of 1978 and 1979 and by the bloody coup of 1 November last year and he praised the discipline with which the people went to the ballot boxes in the hope of establishing democracy in the country.

Siles Zuazo described the events characterizing the coup and called attention to the presence of paramilitary elements trained by an Argentine mission incorporated in the armed forces; he also made charges of selective repression.

Siles Zuazo said that the clumsy proclamations that wish to legalize the abominable fascist attack base themselves on alleged frauds in the last elections, the existence of an economic and moral crisis, political and labor anarchy and the alleged introduction of foreign doctrines. To make the legal farce complete, the so-called junta of commanders has put the 1967 constitution back in force, as far as it does not oppose the national reconstruction project, the name which has been given to this crime against the fatherland, he added. In other words, he continued, those who submerged the country in that crisis which they are now criticizing as a cover for their corruption, smuggling and illegal enrichment are cynical enough to attribute their own misdeeds and weaknesses to the democratic process.

Further Remarks

PY211015 Paris AFP in Spanish 1738 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] The UDP leader added that the true objectives of the government is to continue looting the country without any kind of restraint, preserving the interests linked with the drug traffic which have converted Bolivia into an international threat.

He added that this regime, which is not even unanimously supported by the armed forces in whose name the people are being oppressed, should be steadily and systematically repudiated by the nation because the struggle of the Bolivian people for democracy has gained international solidarity and that struggle will not be isolated through terror or crime.

The message concludes with a call for freedom: "Let us struggle with intelligence and determination; fascism will not be able to outwit the people. Bolivia will never be conquered."

Paz Zamora Accusation

PY182103 Paris AFP in Spanish 2035 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Washington, 18 Jul (AFP)--Jaime Paz Zamora, the Bolivian vice president-elect of the People's Democratic Union (UDP), today charged Argentina with having promoted and financed the military coup that overthrew the civilian constitutional government of his country. Paz also charged that Argentina provides the military junta with the necessary economic aid to compensate for the cut in U.S. aid and for an eventual international economic blockade against the country.

Interview With Foreign Minister

PY220319 Montero Radio Norte in Spanish 0205 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Interview granted by military junta Foreign Minister Air Force Brig Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon to unidentified reporter on 21 July at the La Paz Foreign Ministry--presumably recorded]

[Text] A tete-a-tete took place this morning at the Foreign Ministry welcoming the country's new foreign minister, Air Force Brig Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon de la Barca. [words indistinct]

After the new foreign minister had greeted the personnel, we had the opportunity of having a brief chat with him in his office.

[Question] Good morning, Mr Foreign Minister.

[Answer] Good Morning, Mr Journalist.

[Question] The population is curious about the real situation of Bolivia's foreign relations. What is the country's current international situation?

[Answer] (?I can say) that due to the results of the internal upheaval the country has suffered, we are undoubtedly facing, at this time, all the consequent results.

Now that the government has been instituted, the first step has been that of earnestly working with decisiveness and patriotism to consolidate the results of this revolution of the armed forces, who had not been able to proceed due to the anarchy that was reigning in the country.

In this respect, as soon as I was named foreign minister, I came here to my office where, happily, I have already found people who are very willing to work and continue maintaining the country's image, the good image that the country has.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, have you already chosen your closest advisers?

[Answer] Well, for now Mr (Marcelo Ostia) has been named secretary general of the Foreign Ministry. He is a well-known diplomat who has already held posts in the Foreign Ministry and has also carried out important diplomatic functions abroad.

[Question] There have already been comments made by governments and the international press, some of them in favor and others really against the new government. What is your opinion, Mr Foreign Minister?

[Answer] Well, in this political crisis we have simply had to regret situations that have not had immediate solutions. But all the reports that have been received and those published abroad have been the [word indistinct] of poor organization, in the sense of disseminating the reports that favored the truth. It has been the radios of the miners that have had their outlets and given their reaction in such a way that they have provoked difficult moments and, above all, adverse reaction in that they have given the impression that incidents are occurring in the country that are just not true.

At this time, Mr Journalist, the whole country is totally calm and the entire population is happy. You, the press, have already been out and around. You have had your communiques read over television, and the public has undoubtedly received with great satisfaction all this proof regarding the real situation in the country.

I hope that, now that we are in communication with the world, the releases of our embassies will disseminate the real image of what is happening.

Undoubtedly, in our process the most important step is that of integrating all Bolivians under one [banner], that of our national flag.

There will be no flags with other colors that could make Bolivians lose their patriotism with the thought of integrating themselves with foreign organizations instead of integrating themselves, as I have already said, under the Bolivian flag.

[Reporter] This has been a special report from the Foreign Ministry.

Acting Mayor in La Paz

FY201255 La Paz Radio Progreso in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Hookup with network of nationalist radio stations headed by La Paz Radio Batallon Colorado]

[Text] The army commander in chief has appointed Lt Col (Pablo Torres) as acting mayor of La Paz. Beginning today, his specific functions will be to control the supply of staples and supervise the functioning of local markets. To avoid agio and speculation, the people are asked to report any irregularity committed by unscrupulous businessmen.

All municipal employees should report to their respective officer according to established schedules.

Church Message

FY210134 Paris AFP in Spanish 0003 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 20 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian church has made a call for the respect of human rights signed by the archbishop of La Paz, Msgr Jorge Manrique, which states that the Bolivian church is observing with pain and deep concern the political events that are occurring in the country.

The message also charges that many citizens, in numbers that cannot yet be established, have been detained, including priests and members of religious orders. The message also mentions the brutal assault and destruction of Radio Fides and the detention of journalists belonging to the station.

The Catholic newspaper PRESENCIA has been occupied by armed persons. A religious home has been raided by military forces, although they withdrew afterward, it adds.

The lack of freedom and channels of information are keeping the country in a fearful silence, and we are lacking full information regarding events. And I have the duty, Manrique adds, to condemn the attacks that are being carried out and the stifling of the voice of the Bolivian people, who are simple and patriotic and who demand justice and social welfare.

I energetically ask those responsible for the current situation to save the population from greater harm and suffering. I protest the scandalous use of ambulances by armed military forces for repressive measures and for use in military and nonhumanitarian missions. I ask the people, he concludes, to use all their energy in the practice of fraternal charity.

GENERAL DENIES ROLE IN TERRORIST OPERATION

PY211725 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Gen Antonio Bandeira, commander of the 3d Army, has denied charges issued by Federal Deputy Genival Tourinho, member of the Workers Democratic Party (PDT) of Minas Gerais, who said that General Bandeira is one of three generals responsible for the recent attacks throughout the country against the opposition.

Tourinho said that Bandeira, Gen Milton Tavares, commander of the 2d Army; and Gen Jose Luiz Coelho, commander of the 4th Army Division, are the leaders of Operation Crystal, reportedly the name given to the terrorist attacks.

General Bandeira said that these statements are slanderous and false and that they are made by a deputy who, shielded by his legislative immunity, is seeking publicity by attacking military chiefs who are responsible for the country's security.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY PROPOSAL

PY180811 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Brasilia--Social Communications Minister Said Farhat stated yesterday that the government rejects the proposal for a "constituent assembly with Figueiredo," which has been launched by the Popular Party president, Senator Tancredo Neves, because it believes that the time is not right for a constitutional reform.

Farhat added, however, that President Figueiredo expects, before the end of his term in office, to "conclude the process of democratization of the country with a new constitution," which will obviously be done by means of "the appropriate constitutional ceremony."

Farhat also recalled that then-President Castelo Branco--quoted by the opposition senator--had used the powers granted to him by institutional acts to turn the Congress into a constituent assembly in 1967.

He added: "I have my doubts whether Senator Tancredo Neves believes that the president of the nation could have powers above the constitution." The institutional acts were abrogated on 1 January 1979.

The minister explained that Figueiredo could, however, submit a draft constitutional amendment which would give the Congress the powers to call a constituent assembly but he does not believe that the time is right for a constitutional reform.

"A constituent assembly and a new constitution are not a miracle cure which many of those who propose it believe it to be. Having nothing to offer by way of positive contribution for the management of public affairs, they distract the people with the idea of a constituent assembly as if this assembly could resolve the specific problems which Brazil is facing now," Farhat concluded.

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation today reported in Rio de Janeiro that the average production of petroleum during the first half of this year was 188,973 barrels per day, which is 15 percent higher than the same period last year. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 16 Jul 80 PY]

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS POWERS TO ARREST INDIVIDUALS

PY180717 Paris AFP in Spanish 1724 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, 17 Jul (AFP)--The Chilean government of Gen Augusto Pinochet today bestowed upon itself broader powers by extending to 20 days the maximum period it may keep a person under arrest without a trial, it has been reported. Thus far, administrative officials had powers to keep individuals under arrest up to a maximum of 5 days, after which the detainee is supposed to be turned over to a court.

The new measure, which was published in the form of a decree-law in the official gazette, was interpreted here as a new sign of hardening of the military regime's domestic policy in the wake of a terrorist attack that last Tuesday claimed the life of Lt Col Roger Vergara, director of the army's intelligence school.

The rules established for ordering the arrest of individuals are based on provisions related to both internal security and the state of emergency under which Chile has been living for the past 7 years since the military movement that ousted the late Socialist President Salvador Allende.

The decree-law published today establishes that a person can be kept under arrest for up to a maximum of 20 days if the case involves crimes against the state which result in death, injuries or kidnapping of persons.

MIR'S PASCAL ALLENDE SUSPECTED IN OFFICER'S DEATH

PY191436 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 19 Jul (LATIN)--Gen Humberto Gordon, chief of the Santiago emergency zone, has stated that he believes Andres Pascal Allende, top leader of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), was involved in the killing of a Chilean Army Intelligence officer. General Gordon said yesterday, however, that this was only his personal opinion, since there is no specific proof that Pascal Allende was indeed involved.

He also noted that the security service has several clues that will lead to the arrest of the extremist commando that last Tuesday machinegunned Lt Col Roger Vergara Campos, director of the army intelligence school. The military officer was ambushed while he was traveling by car to the intelligence school by five persons who intercepted his car in a Santiago residential district using Soviet-made machineguns.

Gordon believes that the recent terrorist attacks are part of a well-planned overall attack, but it also may be that the attack perpetrated against Colonel Vergara was just an isolated case. The presence of Andres Pascal Allende in Chile was detected at the beginning of the year by the security service after he escaped from a dragnet in a residential district where he was hiding with other MIR militants.

Arrest of MIR Member

PY220357 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0214 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 21 Jul (LATIN)--A member of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), who took an active part in bank holdups during the seventies, has been arrested in connection with the death of an officer of the intelligence department, according to a report issued by the security forces today.

The National Information Center (CNI) confirmed the arrest of Jose Miguel Benado Medvinsky, who left the country under exile in 1974 and later returned in a clandestine manner.

Benado took part in more than 10 holdups perpetrated by the MIR between 1968 and 1970 at several banks of this capital. He was arrested on Wednesday night during a raid carried out in this capital at a farm belonging to Eliana Bronseman, an official of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, who was later released.

The lawyers of the Vicariate of Solidarity have submitted a habeas corpus petition on behalf of the arrested person to the Santiago Court of Appeals. This petition is being studied. Benado has been questioned in connection with the murder of Lt Col Roger Vergara Campos, perpetrated by an extremist commando last Tuesday in a residential neighborhood of this capital.

SECURITY FORCES DENY URBAN GUERRILLAS ACTIVE

FY220348 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] There are no indications of the existence of urban guerrillas in Chile. According to a report issued by reliable sources of the security forces, terrorism in Chile is going through the phase characterized by selective terrorism.

After an analysis of the latest terrorist activities, it is stated that the existence of the so-called urban guerrilla in Chile is not possible, since some prerequisites of this type of guerrilla activity do not exist in our country.

According to the sources, the institutionalization and economic consolidation of our nation, as well as the prosperous tranquillity and peace which prevail in Chile and the cohesion clearly shown by the armed forces, are some of the obstacles this type of terrorism runs into in its attempt to establish itself in Chile.

The sources also pointed out that at present extremism lacks unified ideology and political beliefs among its leaders. [Passage indistinct] they added that the phase which precedes urban guerrilla activity is that of psychological persuasion of the population; however, all extremist propaganda in Chile has resulted in complete failure. The death of a child on Recoleta Avenue and the death of two workers in Valparaiso as a result of this terrorist campaign are two examples which prove it had a boomerang effect. In view of the death of innocent people, the citizenry repudiates and rejects terrorism.

POLICE REPORT BOMBING OF BUSINESSMAN'S RESIDENCE

FY190955 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1908 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 18 Jul (LATIN)--The police reported today that unknown persons, who later escaped, exploded a bomb at the residence of Guillermo Elton, president of the Chilean Central Chamber of Commerce.

According to the sources, last night the device was placed in the garden of the businessman's residence in a residential sector of this city. The shock wave of the explosion merely broke the windows of the residence and of some adjoining houses, according to the police.

SILVA SAYS CHURCH OFFICIALS RECEIVING DEATH THREATS

FY191010 Buenos Aires TEIAM in Spanish 0241 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 18 Jul (LATIN)--Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez stated today that various bishops and cardinals of the Catholic Church have received death threats since the director of the army intelligence school, Lt Col Roger Vergara Campos, was killed here on Tuesday.

"It is my duty to publicly report that as a result of the tragic death of a distinguished army officer which we have condemned as being senseless murder and an example of repugnant and useless violence, high-ranking officials of the church of Santiago have received anonymous threats against their physical integrity and lives," the cardinal said.

He made these remarks during a ceremony held to honor the local press on the occasion of the day of the journalist.

Pinochet's Offer of Protection

PY191014 Paris AFP in Spanish 0335 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 18 Jul (AFP)--According to information released here today, Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today offered additional protection to Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez, who claims that he has received various anonymous threats against his life.

Gen Sergio Badiola, minister secretary general of government, has stated that the cardinal is under the surveillance appropriate to his high-ranking position, and that should he request additional protection the government will provide it on specific instructions from the chief of state. The same applies to other high-ranking church officials.

Badiola indicated that these threats, which have been received by government officials as well, merely seek to create an artificial atmosphere of fear, concern, chaos and confusion and that, being anonymous, they are of no importance.

In a statement released at noon today, the chief of the Chilean Catholic Church said that a rightwing group, which has taken the name of the Roger Vergara Commando, has predicted the death of the cardinal in retaliation for the terrorist attack which on Tuesday resulted in the death of the director of the army intelligence school. Cardinal Silva Henriquez said: "We received this threat, but it will not make us change our attitude in favor of human rights.

Rejection of Offer

PY191524 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1124 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 19 Jul (LATIN)--Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez has declined to accept the police protection that the government offered after he claimed that he and other Catholic Church prelates had received several death threats. Gen Sergio Badiola, the government secretary general, made this report to the press last night after holding a meeting with the chief of the Chilean Catholic Church.

Badiola said that Cardinal Silva Henriquez did not accept the protection, which was offered by the government under the express orders of President Augusto Pinochet, because since the threats were anonymous he believes they do not pose any peril for the time being. The cardinal added, however, that if necessary he will ask the government authorities for help.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS ANTI-CATHOLIC CAMPAIGN

PY180253 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Relay from government house by (Graciela Contreras)]

[Text] In view of an offensive campaign launched against the Catholic Church by the distribution of pamphlets, the government, through the government's Social Communications Agency (DINACOS), this morning issued a communique which condemns the action.

The communique reads: The government has (?detected the distribution) of offensive pamphlets against the Catholic Church by unidentified individuals. The events are aimed at causing difficulties to the civil and church authorities by confusing the public and disturbing the sound national coexistence. The government, apart from condemning these (?distributions), requests the citizenry's cooperation to identify the authors.

This was the text of the government communique in regard to the distribution of offensive pamphlets against the Catholic Church.

EL MERCURIO SUPPORTS BOLIVIAN ARMED FORCES COUP

PY191713 Paris AFP in Spanish 0352 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile (AFP)--EL MERCURIO today states that the support given Hernan Siles Zuazo was a political mistake because the Bolivian Armed Forces are freeing South America of a regime that could have been like Nicaragua's, which would have placed the Bolivia's neighbors in danger, including all countries of the hemisphere.

In its main Saturday editorial, the morning newspaper recalls that President Carter's policy has persistently sought to push Latin American countries toward formal democracy, and that Carter has insisted that their internal policies agree with the position and ideology of the center. One cannot say that this policy has been very successful, the daily adds, citing the case of President Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua, where an evident communist process was unleashed as soon as he abandoned the country.

The North Americans experienced another failure when they tried to stimulate a so-called centrist line in El Salvador, a country in which the armed forces are carrying out a heroic fight against guerrillas who are financed and armed from abroad, the newspaper states. It is the newspaper's opinion that middle-of-the-road positions unavoidably lead to experiences like those of Cuba and Nicaragua.

No democrat can be happy with the failure of another attempt at democracy in Bolivia, but it would not be very realistic to support the losing communists and ultraleftists, denying the Bolivian Armed Forces the opportunity to remake their country and push it toward progress and peace, thus setting the basis for a healthy democracy, EL MERCURIO states.

The newspaper comments that military interference in political processes is not well regarded in democratic circles, and the free press looks upon it with a lack of confidence. In this sense, the newspaper states, it is a question of deploring the historical experience of the Bolivian people that has led to this outcome.

The newspaper indicates that the armed forces of America generally do not take over power just because they like it or because they aspire to become leaders. The normal attitude of the soldier is obedience to constituted authority, except in cases where such authority has fallen to extremism, or if it is going to be transferred to individuals who conspire against [word indistinct] of the state, the paper adds.

It is EL MERCURIO's opinion that a lack of stability, which could be called chronic, has existed in all the governments in Bolivia, but at this time, the military men that are governing in La Paz seem to be moved by reasons similar to those which motivated the Chilean coup of 11 September 1973.

The paper maintains that the purpose of the new Bolivian regime is to overcome a Marxist revolution which, cheating the will of the people, wanted to establish a totalitarian regime that would have been very different from the promises of freedom and welfare that appeared on the banners and in the slogans of candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo. EL MERCURIO stresses that the countries of Latin America are suffering from the thrusts of communism, and that the solution is not to be found in that type of recipe.

The newspaper concludes: Sinking into Marxist totalitarianism has no retreat, and it is synonymous with organized misery for the multitudes, a system of rationing and a regime of obligatory propaganda slogans.

COMMENTATOR BLAMES U.S. FOR BOLIVIAN SITUATION

PY211515 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Commentary by Rafael Kittsteiner]

[Excerpts] Bolivia starts this week to walk along an uncertain path, along the path of an emergency military government. It is necessary to review the historic background that led to the latest military coup in Bolivia to see that this situation is not light, frivolous, or even folkish as some want to define it.

Bolivia is now confronting this situation exclusively because the United States insisted that it should solve its problems through the holding of elections. They have tried it three times in the past 3 years and they have failed three times.

All this came about exclusively because the United States insisted that Bolivia should put itself on the same political and civic level of the United States, Australia, England, France, and the FRG and that it should solve its problems through general elections. Nothing could be more naive, but it is nevertheless typical of the nature of a missionary who ignores the realities of many countries.

Unfortunately, this is not the first and only case. In San Salvador, the United States is promoting the [word indistinct] formula of maintaining the power scheme through an alliance has caused the Salvadorans 2,500 political assassinations in the first half of this year. Nicaragua has commemorated the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution. Because the United States, particularly Carter, disliked Somoza, Castroites are today in power in Nicaragua.

The only hope that lies ahead is that the United States is holding elections on 4 November and perhaps this time around U.S. voters will want a change. Perhaps then Jimmy Carter will learn what it means to make a mistake during an election year.

BRIEFS

LITHIUM EXPLOITATION--Santiago, Chile, 8 Jul (AFP)--The U.S. transnational Foote Minerals will exploit the richest lithium deposits in Chilean soil, located in the Atacama Desert 1,400 km northeast of Santiago. According to studies, 8 million tons of lithium have been detected in this area and represent 40 percent of the world's reserves. Foote minerals will associate with the state-owned Production Development Corporation (CORFO) for this exploitation, but will be the largest shareholder. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2154 GMT 8 Jul 80 PY]

TURBAY REVIEWS FIRST 2 YEARS OF ADMINISTRATION

PA211334 Paris AFP in Spanish 0153 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota, 20 Jul (AFP)--President Julio Cesar Turbay today presented here a satisfactory analysis of his first 2 years of government on opening the regular sessions of the national Congress.

In a 50-minute speech, the chief of state noted that the existing state of siege will be lifted only when subversion ends. He reiterated to those who have taken up arms the amnesty offer which his administration will soon take for consideration before the Congress. With regard to this, he pointed out that such an amnesty cannot be the fruit of a negotiation with the subversives, "emphasizing that my government is not proposing an armistice, but offering an amnesty."

After condemning the methods of anarchy and subversion which make "more difficult a return to a regime of total normalcy," Turbay recognized that "of course, the government is not oblivious to the consideration that there exist serious, profound and endemic social and economic imbalances which generate pauperism and violence." He outlined the sequence of the recent acts of terrorism, attacks, kidnappings, executions, armed robbery and others, noting the peaceful solution which his government found this year to the holding of hostages for 2 months in the Dominican Embassy.

He also referred to the vigorous and permanent struggle against drug trafficking, although he admitted that "the problem is of great proportions and causes serious concern in official circles." He revealed, for example, that in January, 2,500 hectares of coca plantations had been discovered in the southern jungle of Colombia. Turbay stressed the cooperation of the United States, with those government he signed an extradition treaty and confirmed that currently the creation of a specialized force to replace the armed forces in the task of repression "of this cancer which is corroding the nation is being studied."

Regarding the domestic scene, Turbay underlined the importance of the so-called National Integration Plan (PIN) in which some \$2.2 billion have been invested to obtain a harmonious development in all areas. He stressed the progress achieved in the solving of many problems thanks to the ever-increasing understanding of political parties and economic sectors. He defended the economic and financial policy of his administration, warning that the rate of the cost of living and salary increases will probably be maintained at levels not beyond those of 1979.

Speaking on international issues, Turbay stressed that there is a worldwide threat to peace, but this is particularly true in the Caribbean region "whose problems are not alien to the struggle of interests between the East and West, although they adopt different forms and many times appear as national revindication movements." He added immediately that he has asked the United States to revise its relations with Latin America "to make them more useful, more humane and, therefore, more just."

He referred last to the border dispute with Venezuela, whose solution is not close at hand, to the absurd Nicaraguan claims to the San Andres and Providencia Islands whose sovereignty is held by Colombia, to the hope that Panama will soon approve an agreement granting Colombian ships free transit rights through the canal and to the cooperation treaty which will be signed in this capital this coming September between the Andean Group and the EEC.

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH CHILE TO BE REESTABLISHED

PY180630 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2122 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 15 Jul (LATIN)--The Peruvian Government to be installed on 28 July will reestablish diplomatic relations with Chile at ambassadorial level, Foreign Minister-Designate Javier Arias Stella announced today.

He said: "The government of Fernando Belaunde Terry will make every possible effort to maintain and promote our relations with all countries in the world, and it is his purpose to reestablish relations with Chile at ambassadorial level."

It is believed in diplomatic circles that Peruvian-Chilean ties should return to normal after January 1981, after the centennial of the Battle of San Juan de Miraflores, which marked the Chilean victory in the war it waged with Peru which began in 1879.

ARGENTINE MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS BELAUNDE TERRY

PY180754 Buenos Aires VISION in Spanish 14 Jul 80 pp 6, 7, 8

[Interview granted by Peruvian President-Elect Fernando Belaunde Terry to VISION correspondent Alfonso Delboy in Lima--date not given].

[Excerpts] VISION: Could you tell us what your government's priorities will be in connection with the relations between Peru and the various blocs and countries?

[Answer] First of all we are interested in stepping up the relations with the brother countries and in encouraging hemispheric unity. We aim to work hard within the Andean group but, obviously, we also want to maintain the friendliest relations with all countries.

VISION: What measures do you plan to begin your government activities with?

[Answer] Basically my first measures will be those aimed at overcoming unemployment and malnutrition, and we will make special efforts to solve the problems of education. I do not believe it necessary to insist on the human rights issue because these rights are fully guaranteed by our constitution, which we plan to respect fully as we did during our previous government.

VISION: When will municipal elections take place?

[Answer] As soon as possible. I hope we will be able to hold them in October.

VISION: Could you tell us what is the stage of development of the highway [carretera marginal] which you started during your previous government, and what do you plan to do to reactivate the work on this highway?

[Answer] In Peru we have already built 1,300 km and only about 1,000 km are still left to be built. We plan to immediately activate the construction of the parts of this highway which will broaden the area which produces food supplies for Lima. With regard to the continental highway framework, we have built 35 percent of our part of the projected highway.

VISION: Will your government implement any measures against the military officers who ousted you in October 1968?

[Answer] The leader of that movement has died, and in the army the one who gives the orders is the only responsible person. I will be very busy laying the foundations for Peruvian development and I do not plan to waste time with petty revenge.

VISION: Will your government assume some special kind of attitude toward women?

[Answer] As of now we are the party which has brought more women into the Congress. There they will play a role in various and important fields.

VISION: How will currently subpar relations between Peru and Cuba and between Peru and Chile develop?

[Answer] As far as Cuba is concerned, I must say that respect demands respect in return. We hope that the worrisome problem of the refugees will be solved, and we must operate on the basis that Peru strongly believes in the right of asylum. As for Chile, it is obvious that from the diplomatic point of view relations are normal.

VISION: Are you afraid that the proletariat could turn sharply to the left and that the economic problems which Peru is currently facing could lead to severe disruptions of public order?

[Answer] I expect that the support which we have received from the voters will continue throughout our administration. The people well know that our policy is to serve them, and we are aware of their maturity and dedication.

VISION: Your first government was known for its unrestricted press freedom. Will it be the same now?

[Answer] Of course! We have not made our political comeback to destroy our democratic prestige. Today, as ever, we plan to fully respect constitutional provisions.

VISION: Do you believe that you will have a guaranteed congressional majority in both chambers of the legislative branch?

[Answer] It is obvious that we have a majority in the Chamber of Deputies and we are close to it in the Senate. In any case it will be easy to obtain in the Senate by means of interparty accords which are currently being negotiated. I do not believe that there will be problems.

VISION: How long will it take to adjust the current laws to the new constitution, which will go into effect on the day of your swearing-in ceremony?

[Answer] The constitution provides the deadlines and we will have to comply with them. However, the essential provisions will go into effect upon the inauguration of the Popular Action administration.

VISION: Would you like to make a special statement for the countries of Latin America?

[Answer] Yes. As far as statements are concerned, I would like to make a statement of love...

GOVERNMENT DECLARES ILO MINERS STRIKE ILLEGAL

FY211907 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] The government has declared the strike called by workers of the Southern Peru Copper Corporation in Ilo illegal. The government also told the workers to refrain from calling either a total or partial strike or the hours they fail to report to work will be considered unjustified absence, which is a cause for dismissal. Despite the fact that by Decree No 21462 all mining activities were declared in state of emergency, the ILO miners have stopped working.

ROYO CALLS FOR OAS MEETING ON BOLIVIAN COUP

PA220350 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Interview of Panamanian President Aristides Rojo conducted by unidentified station reporter, at government palace; date not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Question] In the last few hours the press has been reporting on the coup d'etat in Bolivia. I would like to know what the Panamanian Government's opinion is on this historic event?

[Answer] Definitely, the Panamanian Government deplores the regrettable coup d'etat in Bolivia. Bolivia is a country that has suffered so many coups that you could almost predict the coups d'etat down to the day and hour.

We finally believed that after honest and nonviolent elections, in which 14 or 15 candidates ran, that Bolivia would have a respite from coups. We believed that as a result of Siles Suazo's electoral victory that he would assume power peacefully and constitutionally. That is why this coup has been unjustified. It cannot be justified in any way because there were no reasons for it. I believe this was a cruel coup which might lead to bloodshed and to a situation of indefensible violence. That is why Panama's position firmly condemns the recent coup in Bolivia.

[Question] Mr President, as head of Panama's foreign policy, and in view of Panama's firm stand, what will be Panama's reaction on an international level?

[Answer] I believe that just by condemning the coup, we are implicitly reacting. However, I believe that a peaceful and democratic country like Panama, where there is freedom, and where human rights are respected, cannot remain silent or aloof. I believe that this case should be taken to the OAS. If our ambassador to the OAS has criticized several deficiencies of that institution and if it is true that the OAS should be available when problems occur, then this is just the kind of problem which will have to be dealt with very seriously and formally in the OAS. That is why Panama, together with other countries--and we will try to be the head of this movement of trying to get other countries to take this to the OAS--will seek a meeting of foreign ministers. The analysis of the coup d'etat will be made and measures will be adopted after the meeting of foreign ministers, naturally with the support and consent of the heads of state of Latin America. We believe that in view of the conditions under which this coup is being staged, the OAS should be asked to send the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights immediately to Bolivia to investigate and to make efforts to stop violations of human rights which have already started in Bolivia. I would also like to say that our government's position is well known because it is part of our foreign policy to support Bolivia's quest for an outlet to the sea.

Panama will always support Bolivia's quest for an outlet to the sea, which we believe is just and deserved. We cannot, however, support a coup, much less one like this.

[Question] Mr President, you will go to the inauguration of the new Peruvian president. As far as the Andean Pact is concerned, the Bolivian change of government completed the historical cycle in the area. Will you also discuss with the Andean leaders what you said about taking Bolivia's case to the OAS?

[Answer] In the meetings we may have with several presidents who will go to Peru, I will discuss our position regarding the Bolivian coup. We will also discuss other matters like energy and oil, where pacts are in the offing which might benefit or harm--I don't know yet--Latin American energy needs or problems. I will definitely discuss Latin American problems. Panama is not a member of the Andean Pact, but we have had several good contacts with the Andean Pact countries. I believe that we are going to be observers in the Andean Pact.

COSTA RICA

FORMER CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION CHIEF ANSWERS CARAZO

PA182327 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Colonel Marti, former director of the Criminal Investigations Directorate (DIC), has answered a letter President Carazo sent him and which was published in several newspapers. Carazo accused Marti of creating fables and of having a great imagination.

Colonel Marti said: The Costa Rican people and I were expecting that your reply would refer specifically to the reasons for my resignation. However, your statement surprised everyone in referring to the case of Alfonso (Ayut). Based on this, you say I distorted the truth, the former DIC official said.

This is a vain effort to ruin my reputation, but you leave untouched the true problem which interests everyone: arms trafficking. In the case of (Ayut), as I said at the time, we merely investigated charges that had been raised. The owner of the place was Mr (Ayut), and in there we found fragmentation grenades, fuses and what appeared to be dynamite. As is customary, we arrested him, bearing in mind that (Ayut) has a criminal record dating back to 1949. With this evidence, we turned him over to the court.

You, Mr President, the letter continues, were very careful not to mention the confiscation of weapons from former Minister Juan Echeverria Brealey during the conversation we held with Mr Arguedas. In addition, you did not allow any references to that. During that conversation, you did not prohibit me from continuing with the investigation, but under the excuse of human rights you very clearly led me to believe that this was not right, that it was against human rights to raid the homes of Costa Rican citizens. All this took place the day after Doctor Esquivel's home was raided.

CARAZO EXPLAINS ARMS DEALING, ANTI-SOMOZA ACTIVITIES

PA220314 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 0133 GMT 21 Jul 80

[President Rodrigo Carazo's address to the nation, 20 July--presumably live]

[Excerpts] Costa Ricans, let us not be confused. Clearly, two things have happened here in Costa Rica: One is the struggle against Somoza during which for the sake of the Costa Rican people's security, I requested and brought in planes, rifles, ammunition and anti-aircraft weapons, all defensive weapons, to protect Costa Rica. The other is related to the sale, theft and trafficking in arms for money, which many know is an activity that has gone on for years in Costa Rica. On 20 March 1979 in Santa Rosa, unveiling a plaque commemorating the Mora proclamation, I reminded those present that it was our duty to comply with the mandate of our national anthem which demands that we turn tools into arms whenever anyone tries to blemish the nation's honor.

Costa Ricans, I fulfilled my duty during all those months of struggle against Somoza, against his threats and challenges. I decided to expropriate the Murcielago estate when Somoza bombed students on 12 September 1978, publicly declaring that he who so attacked our youth did not deserve to be a proprietor of any piece of our fatherland's territory.

And through Radio Monumental, a national collection was made to contribute to the payment of the expropriation.

I decided to break relations with Nicaragua when the National Guard killed Costa Rican policemen. I assumed the responsibility of asking friendly nations to accompany us at the OAS to put an end to the Somoza regime. I borrowed defensive weapons and I ordered the use of public security and public works trucks to transport them.

You can save the effort of investigating what happened during that period of our history. I ordered it because the maintenance of the security of Costa Rica is a constitutional duty of its president.

When the investigation of an alleged trafficking in arms was opened, I never thought there could be Costa Ricans who would dare confuse arms trafficking with what we did to defend and protect Costa Rica from Somoza's attacks; what we did to defend the fatherland. We believed that anything immoral would be investigated but never what my government, what the president of the republic had done to defend the nation's honor and the security of the Costa Ricans.

We believed arms trafficking to and from any country for the purpose of making a profit would be investigated. Let no one think I am ashamed for having done what I did to rid Costa Rica of Somoza's threats and to rid the world of the shame of that dictator.

Those who think they have won a big success by speaking of arms trafficking going on at that time and who accuse those who risked their lives and offered all their efforts for the fatherland are mistaken. History will judge the attitude of those who try to make use of patriotic actions to destroy reputations and to play politics.

I am the one fully responsible for having ordered what was done at that time and I am sure I did my duty.

I shall investigate the arms trafficking to its ultimate conclusion. Costa Ricans, again I speak to you as president of the republic: I have placed the matter in responsible hands, and I reiterate, as I said from the beginning, that what was done to stop the dictator has my full endorsement. Good night.

CARAZO URGES UNITY AGAINST U.S. AMONG TUNA-FISHING NATIONS

PA211517 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City--The Latin American countries situated along the Pacific coastline and which engage in tuna fishing should unite against the United States, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo said during an interview published in Mexico City. The Costa Rican president told the morning daily, EXCELSIOR, that we should struggle so that the United States respects our maritime sovereignty. Otherwise, the injustices will continue.

Carazo said that regardless of the amount of tons of tuna produced by the other countries, the important thing is that we consolidate a bloc against that country, he added. The Costa Rican president said that the Latin American countries must see to it that their territorial and patrimonial waters be respected.

EL SALVADOR

FDR CANCELS GENERAL STRIKE PLANNED FOR 23-25 JUL

PA211924 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1849 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] today cancelled a 3-day general strike announced last week.

Meanwhile, San Salvador is being heavily patrolled by combined army and security corps forces to forestall violent incidents. The FDR apparently judged that the strike would not have the desired impact and decided to cancel it, announcing that it would soon make public other measures to demonstrate their rejection of the governments.

It was learned this morning that the high command of the armed forces was meeting at the presidential house with the governing junta to determine the government's actions against the strike declared by the FDR. Leftist groups have once again initiated violent actions in the San Salvador, using government buses to obstruct traffic in some of the city's principal streets.

ARCHBISHOP CONDEMNS USE OF PEASANTS IN EMBASSY OCCUPATION

PA211643 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador--The acting archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, has condemned the use of 215 peasants who are staying inside the Costa Rican Embassy as refugees under unbearable conditions. In his Sunday homily before approximately 1,000 people at the Cathedral of San Salvador, Msgr Rivera y Damas pointed out that the Costa Rican Embassy occupation should make everyone realize that the leaders of the 28 February People's Leagues have used the naive peasants to seek political support.

More Peasants in Embassy

PA220114 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2156 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 21 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Ten more peasants entered the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador today. The embassy has been occupied since 11 July by 230 Salvadorans, mostly children, who requested political asylum.

The 10 peasants today claim to be ideologically persecuted. The actions in that diplomatic mission have been directed by the Marxist 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) whose leaders refused to avail themselves of the aircraft sent by the Costa Rican Government the past weekend to airlift the persons wanting to be taken to Costa Rica.

Costa Rica has considered the case ended, while inside the embassy building--a house designed for 7 persons--240 peasants of the Salvadoran central Department of San Vicente are living in deplorable conditions.

GOVERNMENT TO PUNISH SWINDLERS OF EMIGRANTS

PA201454 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 19 Jul 80 pp 4, 21

[Text] Interior Minister Jose Ovidio Hernandez said yesterday during a news conference that the Salvadoran Government will severely punish anyone found illegally negotiating for documents from the immigration department.

He explained that this action is being taken to stop the activities of persons, called coyotes, who are swindling and cheating people under the pretext of taking them to the United States and getting them a job in that country for which they are asking large amounts of money.

The activities, Minister Hernandez pointed out, have led to situations which have threatened the lives of our countrymen. An example is the case of the tragedy in Arizona in which 13 Salvadorans perished in the scorching sands on the desert of Arizona, Tahoe County.

Minister Hernandez said on the day of the tragedy, he was in New York on an official mission and on learning about the unfortunate incident, he immediately got in touch with our ambassador to see what could be done on behalf of our countrymen.

According to Hernandez, the immigration department's general director has instructions to prosecute anyone involved in this type of activity. He also said strict control on immigration department personnel has been ordered and anyone found breaking the rules will be severely punished.

Hernandez believes that U.S. authorities should grant Latin American citizens more facilities to emigrate, especially for Salvadorans, inasmuch as other nationals such as those from the SRV, USSR, Cuba and other countries are granted all the facilities.

In conclusion, Minister Hernandez said it is time for OAS to do something about this situation.

JUNTA MEMBER AVALOS DENIES COUNTRY ON BRINK OF CIVIL WAR

PA182301 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Salvadoran Government junta member Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete has said that his country is not on the brink of civil war, that El Salvador has a negative image abroad and that it is experiencing a revolutionary period, emerging from a period in which the people had been denied a democratic solution. Avalos Navarrete is attending an international seminar on democracy in Central America and Panama. He said in an interview with our newscaster Ivan Zurita that the Salvadorans want peace and not civil war. This is the interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Avalos Navarrete, taking advantage of the fact that we are discussing a seminar on democracy, could you tell us how the Salvadoran Government junta views the situation in your country?

[Answer] At this moment the country is experiencing a complete revolutionary process. We are emerging from a dreadful period in which the people were completely denied democratic solutions and we are changing the unjust social structures that existed in order to enter a period of democratization.

[Question] Nevertheless, Mr Avalos Navarrete, in spite of the government junta's revolutionary attempts, an explosive situation of political violence has been building up. Does the junta believe it can continue to deal with this situation for a period of 6 months.

[Answer] What in fact has happened is that the country is being given a bad image abroad. They have tried to confuse political violence with all other types of violence, that is, to lump all the violence together in one bag and call it political violence, to present the great number of deaths as if they were all caused by political violence. This includes deaths caused by traffic accidents, deaths caused by common crime, which has increased recently. It includes not only the deaths sustained by one group or another but also the deaths in the armed forces. Therefore, there would seem to exist an apparently dreadfully explosive situation in El Salvador.

I will not deny that we have a problem with violence, but we believe and we are certain that the Salvadoran people have been acquiring a conscience and confidence. They are supporting the changes the government is implementing for the benefit of all the Salvadoran people, and in this respect the people want peace and completely reject violence. We know this is not easy; it will take a long time. You know that a situation of violence which has existed for more than 10 years because the people were denied a democratic solution is not going to disappear in a day, nor is it going to disappear by decree; it is a long process.

[Question] According to the charges by the political organizations and the reports of these charges by the international news services, there have been more than 3,000 deaths in El Salvador since January as a result of the escalation of the political violence. You state that all these deaths are not attributable to the political situation. What percentage of these deaths does the junta attribute to political activity of the left and right?

[Answer] I cannot give you exact percentages, but I can say that, based on the figure of the 3,000 deaths from January to date, if the thorough changes which have been made in El Salvador had not been made those 3,000 would have been three times as many.

[Question] Since this escalation has resulted in a daily increase in the number of violent deaths, a series of social measures would have to be adopted to stop the escalation or political war. Since the country is facing what could be a civil war, what specific measures would the government junta adopt to prevent the country being engulfed in civil war?

[Answer] I want to say to the Panamanian people that we are not on the brink of civil war. That is the false image which is being presented of the country, that it is on the brink of civil war. I invite you or anyone wishing to visit El Salvador to verify that this is not true. We are not on the brink of civil war. On the contrary, you can observe commerce, industry, the people in the streets going about their daily activities with enthusiasm, the peasants who have benefited from the agrarian reform working enthusiastically on the reformed farms.

[Question] Finally, sir, under what conditions is the government junta receiving U.S. economic and military aid?

[Answer] Economic aid is not being received under any condition and we would never accept any conditions which would affect the country's sovereignty. Economic aid is being received under plans submitted for the country's development. So far we have received no military aid.

[Question] Thank you, Mr Avalos Navarrete, for this exclusive statement for Televisora Nacional.

[Answer] Thank you very much, and again greetings to the Panamanian people. [end recording]

'RIGHTS COMMISSION' URGES END TO 'GENOCIDE'

PA192303 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 17-18 Jul 80 pp 8,9

[Advertisement by Salvadoran Human Rights Commission]

[Text] The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission wishes to expose to national and international public opinion the following:

1. Its deep belief in the refugees' claims at the Costa Rican diplomatic mission that "in the rural sectors of the country there is a permanent state of war against the people and thousands of peasant families are persecuted and murdered by the army, ORDEN (Nationalist Democratic Organization), the National Guard, rural police, and so forth. The repressive forces murder, steal the families' belongings, kill their animals, burn their houses, destroy their plantations, rape women and slay children and even bomb neighborhoods and villages. Many of these acts of repression in the rural sectors are not always known in detail because the military siege prevents access to the areas." [paragraph continues]

This paragraph, extracted from the document drafted by the refugees at the embassy, joins thousands of charges of violations of human rights committed by the present government against the Salvadoran people and which are increasing day by day. It can be said that there is not a single citizen in the country who has not been witness to such violations.

2. The repression against the Salvadoran people and the systematic and generalized violation of the most elementary human rights in our country has gained the characteristic of genocide throughout the national territory, a situation that is the worst in the Departments of Morazan, La Union, Chalatenango and San Vicente.

3. In our country there is not the least respect for any of the most basic human rights contained in the UN declaration.

4. This commission joins the appeal of the refugees in the Costa Rican Embassy, which is the same appeal as that of thousands of Salvadorans in refuge in churches and religious institutions in our country and those who have sought refuge in Honduras, Costa Rica and other countries, to the brotherly governments and peoples and the international bodies in charge of safeguarding respect for human rights, to:

1. Intercede with the government of our country to stop repression in the rural areas unleashed by the Salvadoran armed forces. That is, to stop raids, napalm bombings, artillery attacks and their consequences, the death of women, old people and children; to cease burning houses, poisonings, rape, massacre, torture, capture, disappearances and dismemberments, particularly in the hardest hit areas in Chalatenango, San Vicente, La Union and Morazan Departments. The repressive forces have been occupying the latter department since 17 June.

2. Inform their respective governments of our request for intercession by the United Nations, the International Red Cross, the International Human Rights Federation, Amnesty International, the League for Defense of the Peoples, to create observer committees by each of the above institutions to be sent to El Salvador for a period of 6 months for the observance of compliance with the end of genocide and repression.

3. We hereby request the ambassadorial committee to see that these international committees proceed to El Salvador as soon as possible, because otherwise they will only find the genocide already completed.

4. We request the governments of the Republic of Costa Rica, the United States, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela to grant us political asylum because to return to our homes is to doom us to certain death at the hands of the repressive bodies under whichever disguise they may use to claim responsibility for kidnappings and murders, or by alleged "confrontations."

5. Likewise we request that your ambassadors and those of the governments of the Republic of Italy and Spain take under the banners of their respective countries other hundreds of peasants by providing them with means to reach their diplomatic missions. In this respect, it is of the utmost importance to withdraw the armed vigilance and open the doors of the diplomatic missions.

6. We request these countries to intercede with the government of our country for the release of three popular leaders, members of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), captured by the National Police at the southern highway at the entrance to Colonia San Francisco on 3 July. They are the secretary of information of the BPR's executive leadership, Raul Baires; the organization secretary of the National Association of Salvadoran Educators (ANDES), Carlos Gonzalez; the secretary general of the Union of Slum Area Residents (UPT), Manuel Pena.

7. We appeal to the authorities of our country to respect the right of asylum of the persons in the Costa Rican Embassy and to guarantee the diplomatic immunity of that mission and the integrity of the refugees. We make this appeal taking into consideration the massacre carried out by the authorities on the occasion of the evacuation of the occupiers of the offices of the Christian Democratic Party in February and the tricky practices of the military in trying to hide their actions under names of supposed rightist organizations.

San Salvador, 14 July 1980. For the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, Marianela Garcia Diaz, Ramon Valladares Perez, Eng Ivan O. Escobar Menendez.

FPL DESERTERS REPORTEDLY COOPERATING WITH SECURITY FORCES

PA200256 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2320 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Report from the National Guard headquarters]

[Excerpt] Newsmen were briefed this afternoon on various incidents, particularly the following bulletin released by the Public Relations and Information Office of the National Guard:

Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] Deserters Cooperate with Security Corps.

Elements of the clandestine Popular Liberation Forces have approached various security elements and claimed to have deserted after realizing they were being gradually led to common crime while harming the majority of the population. The National Guard bulletin says the deserters entered the clandestine movement truly convinced that they were helping our fatherland in view of the ideals posed by the leaders of these organizations.

After spending a long time in the ranks--some of them had joined the FPL nearly 3 years ago--they have now realized their mistake because they see they have in no way contributed to improving the situation of any Salvadoran families, excepting those of some leaders who have received economic aid for personal expenses.

According to the bulletin, the FPL deserters admitted how the government and the armed forces are really working for the majority; that there are several facts that confirm this such as the Salvadoran agrarian reform, considered the most advanced in America; the nationalization of the banks, which recovers the economic power from the big millionaires and benefits the state; and the nationalization of foreign trade. All this has been a heavy blow against the Salvadoran oligarchy, and shows that the government and the armed forces are in favor of private enterprise and any development activity that will favor the majority of the people. Realizing the great harm they have done with the guerrillas against the Salvadoran people, they decided to surrender to the armed forces, trusting that their human rights will be respected in view of the behavior of the security and armed forces in several operations in which the armed forces have become the savior of the needier majorities.

The armed forces, aware that violence is not the path to solve the serious problems undermining our fatherland, exhort all extremist groups to put down their arms and, by leaving that world that solves everything with violence, become conscientious witnesses of the favorable changes underway in our country which already are helping the people.

The bulletin is signed by the National Guard's Information and Public Relations Office. It was also revealed that three of the FPL deserters cooperating with the security corps are students from 21 to 23 years of age, and that for security reasons they will not yet be presented to the press.

ARMY REPORTS 20 KILLED IN CLASH WITH 200 GUERRILLAS

PA220256 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0132 GMT 22 Jul 80

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 21 Jul (LATIN)--Twenty persons have been killed in clashes between guerrillas and army units in the eastern part of the country. Meanwhile, the fate of some 200 peasants who took refuge in the Costa Rican Embassy appeared to have been cast to the wind after the Costa Rican Government decided to transfer the mission's headquarters.

An armed forces communique announced today that the clash occurred last night in Jucuaran in Usulután Department, 160 km east of here. The report added that 19 guerrillas and 1 soldier were killed in the shootout which began shortly before midnight Sunday when army units discovered a guerrilla training camp in the coastal mountain region.

On trying to enter the place the soldiers were repelled by the guerrillas who opened fire on them, the communique states. It added that in the place they found army uniforms, U.S., German, and Czechoslovak weapons, foodstuffs and clothing. Most of the guerrillas--approximately 200--escaped from the place during the shootout, a military spokesman stated.

U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE PAYS UNEXPECTED VISIT

PA220317 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] In an unexpected visit to San Salvador, William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, expressed his government's support of the Christian Democratic governing junta. The arrival of the U.S. official took place only 48 hours before a 3-day national strike called by the Revolutionary Democratic Front.

As Bowdler was giving a news conference, several popular organizations continued to denounce the U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of this small Central American nation involving the economic as well as the military sectors.

Meanwhile, the charges against the regime continue in view of the growing repression which in the opinion of opposition sectors has claimed over 4,000 lives in recent months.

GUATEMALA

MINISTER SEES POWER STRUGGLE AMONG LEFTWING GROUPS

PA182249 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The underground leftwing organizations have multiplied and are fighting for power, Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz has said. He said this is one reason for the intensification of violence: "In my opinion it is due to the fact that it is not just the extreme right, the extreme left and common criminals who are active in Guatemala but that another element has been added--a power struggle is being waged within the extreme left, whether this means the Communist Party, the Guatemalan Labor Party, the rebel armed forces, the Poor People's Guerrilla Army or whatever other groups have cropped up and are trying to get the upper hand by eliminating their rivals."

The government minister said the autonomy of San Carlos University has prevented the security forces from stopping violence on campus: "To enter the university, which is autonomous and which they cannot and have never been able to control in order to protect it. [sentence as heard] If you ask me to protect your home, I think we can do so if you let us into your home; but if we cannot get in and acts of vandalism are being committed there--burning people alive, kidnapping them, operating a clandestine cemetery, being a center for drug traffickers from all over the country and a place where the cars of the students themselves are constantly disappearing--and they don't let the security forces do their job, while they are incapable of doing that job. [sentence as heard] How can we guarantee anything to someone who is autonomous but cannot govern the university?

[Question] However, university officials have said that the university is not a center of subversion or crime. What do you think about that, sir?

[Answer] I think it is a center of subversion and crime. How else can you explain the fact that hooded individuals burned a person alive? How else can you explain the fact that hooded individuals have approached students at gunpoint to tell them not to go to classes because they will get killed? Isn't this subversion? Isn't this violence? Can university officials control it? As I said, they have not been able to control it in the past; they are not controlling it now and they will not be able to control it in the future. They are totally incapable of controlling the university. I think the best thing those people can do is to resign and let some other, more capable, officials control the situation at San Carlos University."

The interior minister compared the national universities of Guatemala and El Salvador: "In the University of El Salvador there were clandestine cemeteries; cars were being used for criminal activities; printing shops were printing subversive propaganda and there were places to keep kidnap victims. Who can say that San Carlos University is not exactly the same?

NEWSMAN KILLED BY TWO ARMED MEN ON MOTORCYCLE

PA191352 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1710 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpt] Jesus Marroquin Castaneda was shot to death yesterday at 1210 by two armed men who were riding a motorcycle on Third Avenue in Zone 1 of the capital. Marroquin Castaneda, a newsman, was on foot [words indistinct] one block from where the event took place, according to the authorities. When he was caught and shot, a bystander was also wounded and taken to the hospital.

Volunteer firemen of the central station, due to the proximity of the station, arrived swiftly to pick up the newsman, who was still alive, and took him to the hospital. Shortly afterward, Marroquin Castaneda died as the doctors were trying to save his life in the emergency room of San Juan de Dios General Hospital.

EGP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR KILLING POLICE CHIEF

PA180457 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1742 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The underground People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] claimed responsibility today for the killing of Col Miguel Angel Natareno, chief of the IV Guatemalan Police Corps, who was ambushed last Monday.

The Marxist EGP released a communique to the press saying that it had killed the police chief and his three bodyguards for having committed repressive actions.

Meanwhile, unidentified persons machinegunned 19-year-old medical student Mario Rena Matute Iriarte to death. The shooting took place in Zone 5 of the Guatemalan capital. Guatemala City municipal labor [word indistinct], Rafael Zepeda was also machinegunned to death yesterday afternoon in Guatemala City.

The police have said that it is investigating these acts of violence.

SECRET ANTICOMMUNIST ARMY CLAIMS CREDIT FOR KILLINGS

PA201348 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1842 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The clandestine Secret Anticommunist Army (ESA) today claimed credit in Guatemala for the fatal shooting of seven persons. In a communique sent to newspapers, ESA says it killed Manuel de Jesus Marroquin, national University of San Carlos law school professor, for participating in the kidnapping of Elizabeth Lippmann and Jorge Raul Garcia Granados, both from families of industrialists.

ESA also says it shot psychologists Carlos Humberto Figueroa Castro and Edna Albertina Ibarra Escobedo who they accused of being top representatives of the Marxist Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP). ESA claims it also killed Olga Rita Navarro Barberena, a Spanish language professor, whom it says was participating in subversive activities of the Communist Guatemalan Labor Party (POT).

ESA also admits killing intellectual Ricardo Ortiz Morales and economist Amado Galindo Miranda, accused of participating in subversive activities.

In conclusion ESA claims credit for the death of Mario Rene Matute Iriarte, a medical school student, accused of being a member of the Robin Garcia Revolutionary Student Front.

DEFENSE MINISTER SEES NO NEED FOR STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA190311 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1710 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpt] National Defense Minister Gen Anibal Guevara Rodriguez has said: I do not believe it is necessary to impose a state of emergency in the country, since the security forces have subversion under control.

The minister was interviewed in his office by a reporter who asked about the wave of violence in the country which has worsened in recent months. He said that there had indeed been an increase in violence in the past several weeks, but the National Police have maintained control, making direct intervention by the army unnecessary.

The defense minister said Guatemala is one of the few countries in the world where a climate of freedom exists without interruption, a country that has won international praise. Precisely because of its vigorous progress and its high rate of agricultural production, Guatemala already has enough food for everyone, the minister said. In this country, he added, everyone can act with full freedom and can move around wherever he wishes, without needing anyone's permission.

HONDURAS

BOMB GOES OFF AT NICARAGUAN EMBASSY

PA211418 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] A bomb has gone off at the Nicaraguan Embassy in Honduras. The attack was attributed to groups of former Somozist guardsmen who have become drunks, marijuana users and beggars and wander about in the streets of certain Honduran cities. These guardsmen have built their camps near certain cities where they receive the support of the Honduran military forces. These Somozists, most of them lazy bums, go around doing nothing but dreaming of returning to our country some day. There were no personal injuries in this attack.

The Honduran stations last week reported that guardsmen had invaded our border and seized several cities. Time has proved that this was totally false. It was a hoax by the reactionary stations. The guardsmen are still in Honduras. The crime rate has doubled since their arrival in that country. What they have seized are not cities but other things.

CIVILIAN CABINET RESIGNS; MOVE SEEN AS COURTESY GESTURE

PA211618 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1454 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The civilian members of the Cabinet of the Honduran military government collectively resigned on Sunday shortly after the **National Constituent Assembly** assumed all the state powers in the name of the people. The news was confirmed here today by Government and Justice Minister Col Cristobal Diaz Garcia who said that "all the civilian members of the Cabinet submitted their resignations in writing to military Junta President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia."

The ministers who did not resign are Col Mario Flores Theresin, communications, public works and transport minister; Col Cristobal Diaz Garcia, government and justice minister; Col Diego Landa Celano, defense and public security minister; and Col Manuel Enrique Suarez Benavides, director of the National Agrarian Institute. The officers said that they have been appointed in their public administration posts by the Armed Forces Supreme Council and that therefore, their missions will only be over when the high command so decides.

The resignation of the civilian Cabinet members is viewed as a gesture of courtesy toward the president of the military junta who might be elected provisional president of the country by the Constituent Assembly since he is chief of the armed forces.

The Honduran political parties which will draft a new constitution are also preparing a new electoral process to elect a president through direct elections [en primer grado], choose a national congress and municipal officials.

There have been lengthy negotiations between the political parties and the army to achieve a consensus on the composition of the provisional government and agreement was reached on the distribution of the ministries and the autonomous institutions. Liberals, nationalists and innovationists have almost the same number of offices as the army which reserved for itself some that it believes are essential for its operation and the continuity of existing work programs.

It has not yet been learned whether General Paz Garcia will accept the resignations. It has been said that he has expressed thanks for the gesture since it leaves him free to choose his aides once he is appointed provisional president.

PARTIES AGREE ON PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

PA180010 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The political parties have decided on how the provisional government will be put together and it is expected that the provisional government will not last over 1 year, said Juan Fernando Lopez, deputy of the Liberal Party of Honduras [PLH]. Lopez is deputy for Cortes Department and secretary of the Executive Central Council of the PLH. His statement helps to confirm the report that the armed forces are distributing ministries among political parties. This had not been reported by the armed forces.

Lopez said that for a year, the National Constituent Assembly will prepare the new constitution of the republic and will change the election code to register Honduran citizens who have not been able to vote. Then elections of the first degree [primer grado] will be convoked in August 1981 to elect the president of Honduras.

Lopez noted that the provisional government will be headed by Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia and that the PLH will have five ministries: Government and Justice, Education, Natural Resources, Labor, and Public Health. The National Party of Honduras [PNH] will have four ministries: Economy and Commerce, the National Agrarian Institute, the Superior Council of Economic Planning and the Culture and Tourism Ministry. The National Innovation and Unity Party [PINU] is getting the Foreign Ministry. The armed forces will control the Communications, Public Works and Transport Ministry, the Finance and Public Credit Ministry, the Central Bank of Honduras and the Honduran Telecommunications Enterprise.

The ministries and autonomous institutions will be restructured. The National Constituent Assembly will appoint nine justices to the Supreme Court. Five of them will be from the PLH, three from the PNH and one from PINU. The number of posts given to each party is in proportion to the number of votes the parties obtained in the elections for deputies of the Constituent Assembly. These elections were held on 20 April of this year.

The offices of municipal mayors, and the metropolitan council of the central district will be filled on the basis of the number of votes secured on 20 April. Governor offices will be distributed among the PLH and the PNH on the basis of the departments won by each party. Therefore, the PLH will get 11 departments and the PNH gets 7. PINU gets none since it lost the elections.

The Central Executive Council of the PLH will meet today to choose the persons who will be in charge of ministries and mayor and governor offices. This council will also elect the deputies that will be on the board of directors of the National Constituent Assembly on the basis of the votes they obtained in the 20 April elections.

UN REFUGEE OFFICIAL APPOINTED TO CARE FOR SALVADORANS

PA181431 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] The UN High Commissioner for Refugees has informed the Honduran Foreign Secretariat that Charles Henry (Basoch) has been appointed to head the mission in Tegucigalpa which will aid Salvadoran refugees. Mr (Basoch) will be subordinate to the high commissioner based in San Jose, Costa Rica. The high commissioner's aid to the Salvadoran refugees along the border is the result of talks between officials of Honduras and the commissioner's office.

NICARAGUA

PLANE DROPS BOMBS NEAR LEON HOURS BEFORE CASTRO VISIT

PA220325 Paris AFP in Spanish 0243 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 22 Jul (AFP)--An unidentified aircraft staged an attack with incendiary bombs Sunday against the Sandinist Fortin Garrison located on the outskirts of the city of Leon, 90 km west of Managua, it was officially reported here today. Comdr Daniel Ortega, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, confirmed the report adding that the bombs did not explode and fell a short distance from the military installations. Ortega said that "it is advisable that the neighboring countries of Nicaragua control the activities of [word indistinct] terrorists to avoid this type of action from recurring against the Nicaraguan people."

The Fortin Garrison is a fortress where the defunct Somozist guard in the city of Leon retreated 1 year ago. The Sandinist guerrillas expelled them from there in an intense battle, securing control of the western part of the country.

The air attack occurred yesterday hours before Cuban President Fidel Castro visited the city of Leon, according to official versions.

Meanwhile, the Sandinist forces were maintaining strict watch in the downtown part of the city on the occasion of the Cuban president's visit. Castro attended a movie last night in a theater in western Managua in which a documentary on the Sandinist revolutionary triumph was exhibited.

FIDEL CASTRO TOURS VARIOUS AREAS IN MANAGUA

Meeting with Physicians

FL211027 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met in Managua with a group of Cuban internationalist physicians who are lending their services in that Central American nation. Accompanied by the members of the delegation he heads, Fidel left a luncheon given by the Nicaraguan Government Junta of National Reconstruction in honor of the delegations attending the first anniversary festivities and met with the group of Cuban physicians.

The physicians and nurses forming the medical brigade reported to the commander in chief that they have been working the past 11 months in the city of Bluefield, a port city located on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua. Despite the many difficulties encountered due to the lack of roads, equipment and other necessities, they are very successfully fulfilling the task assigned to them. They told Fidel that in many instances they have to use horses for transportation purposes.

Tour of 1972 Quake Area

FL211328 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Yesterday Fidel Castro toured the former center of the city of Managua, now in ruins after an earthquake destroyed it in 1972, and other parts of the city. From the motorcade Fidel and other members of the Cuban delegation observed the large area destroyed by the quake in which thousands of persons were buried under the debris and which now remains uninhabited and overgrown with weeds and thicket.

In very few places semicollapsed buildings still remain standing, giving an idea of the intensity of the tremors. The 1-hour tour began shortly after noon.

The motorcade first visited the formerly-called Hill of (Pizcapa) and passed by the entrance to the Somoza bunker located next to the offices of the sinister National Security where a large number of patriots were subjected to tortures. The motorcade also drove by the Intercontinental Hotel, the last refuge of ministers and other officials of the dictatorship during the days of the Sandinist offensive in Managua.

The area where the center of the capital used to be until the earthquake of 23 December 1972 is now occupied by a recreational park built by the revolution. Fidel saw it as many children were playing and running in it. The park is named for Luis Alfonso Velazquez Flores, a child leader and a precocious Sandinist orator 9 years of age murdered by the Somoza National Guard on 2 May 1979. The motorcade then headed for the monument to Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and the former national palace of the tyranny's congress, justly known by the people as "La Chanchera," which was seized on 22 August 1978 in a daring operation by a commando of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Across from the palace at the Ruben Dario Park is where the tomb of Carlos Fonseca Amador, the founder of the Sandinist movement, is located. An eternal flame honors his memory.

A tour such as this gives the visitor a good idea of the city of Managua. The capital, which was rather big, was totally dispersed following the 1972 earthquake. Its suburbs were anarchically rebuilt and there is no urban area of the type known to us. Instead, there are some buildings with large wastelands in between which give the visitor the impression they are driving through a suburb.

Visit to Struggle Exhibit

PA211922 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Report by Radio Havana correspondent Orlando Castellanos filed from Managua--recorded]

[Text] Early on Sunday evening, Commander Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, and Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada, visited an exhibit on the revolutionary struggle of the Nicaraguan people and which, as we said in a recent report from this capital, will be the basis of the future museum of the Nicaraguan revolution, and will show the struggle of this nation.

Comdr Fidel Castro and Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop were welcomed at the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry's main building by commanders of the revolution and members of the national directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] Tomas Borge, the minister of interior; Humberto Ortega, minister of defense and commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army; and Bayardo Arce, president of the State Council.

Fidel Castro and Maurice Bishop, after walking through the exhibit grounds, where arms, documents and photographs of the struggle of Augusto Cesar Sandino and the struggle of the FSLN to date are exhibited, signed the guest book. The Grenadian prime minister wrote: I congratulate you for this beautiful exhibit. Long live Sandino. Maurice Bishop.

The president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers wrote: With deep emotion and infinite admiration. Fidel Castro. 20 July 1980.

Both heads of state were accompanied by the members of their respective parties attending the first anniversary of the triumph of the People's Sandinist Revolution.

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER COMMENTS ON REVOLUTION, FSLN

PA210157 Managua AVANCE in Spanish No 33 1-15 Jul 80 pp 10, 11, 19

[Interview with Eli Altamirano Perez, secretary general of the Communist Party of Nicaragua--date and place not given]

[Excepts] [Question] How do you view the advance of the Nicaraguan revolution and what do you think are some of the difficulties faced by our process?

[Answer] The Sandinist people's revolution has achieved great advances in all areas of national life. We have spoken extensively about them in many publications.

The Sandinist Front's effort to solve the problems of the popular masses is clear to our party. With great difficulties surrounded by many enemies who intensely work to halt and sidetrack the process. The revolution is being consolidated, fulfilling the historic requirement of a democratic phase as a preparation for the deep social revolution that must take place in Nicaragua.

Nevertheless, the situation is very difficult. This is mainly because the Nicaraguan bourgeoisie is united with U.S. imperialism. The world bourgeoisie and the international social democracy in achieving "reform" as a substitute for all the truly revolutionary projects and programs in Nicaragua.

The revolution is strong in the sense that it has awakened the awareness of the popular masses and in the sense that the Sandinist People's Army is an army at the service of the revolutionary cause. The forces of the revolution grow and become stronger permitting the ideas of scientific socialism to spread and the task of theoretic and political education of the workers movement and the revolutionary movement in general to be carried out.

But the revolution has many weak aspects, including the lack of resources to finance its production and national reconstruction programs.

The financial capital sectors of imperialism and the U.S. Government take advantage of the need for financing to pressure, demand and blackmail in a subtle way that gradually reduces national independence. They seek to achieve powerful and decisive influence in the destiny of our fatherland and in the orientation of the Nicaraguan state and of all the reformist forces of our country, which are actively participating in the national reconstruction government.

Imperialism is imperialism and one cannot believe that it can become "democratic" and stop being imperialistic.

Imperialism's reformist line is supported by the parties and groups which in the past supported a "Somozism without Somoza" that would be subordinate to the U.S. State Department, and by others which were recently formed by raising their anticommunist banners. This other aspect increases the difficulties because these are forces which have intelligently proclaimed themselves "Sandinists" and even though the masses do not believe them and repudiate them, they have found the trappings to present themselves as "revolutionaries" and to carry out their deviationist work.

Another maneuver that the bourgeois and imperialism have carried out is to provoke divisions between the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and our party. They, the reactionary forces which are aware of what is occurring in Nicaragua and what the advance of the Nicaraguan revolution means for their exploitive interests in Central America and all Latin America, know that in the unity of the FSLN and the Communist Party lies the main strength of the anti-imperialist policy and the advance of the revolution and that the clashes and conflicts of the two parties offer possibilities for their counterrevolutionary plans.

The FSLN is harassed by the counterrevolutionary pressures of U.S. imperialism, the local bourgeoisie and international capitalism. There is ample proof that the FSLN has resisted those pressures and that it is making huge efforts to maintain firm the country's sovereignty and independence. But there are also events which show that imperialism and the bourgeoisie have achieved advances in their counterrevolutionary efforts. The situation is delicate and there is reason for deep concern by the Communist Party of Nicaragua [PCDEN].

In the struggle against imperialism and the national and international reaction, the FSLN needs all the support of the PCDEN which it has always had.

In the struggle for national independence and sovereignty, the FSLN has counted on and now counts on all the political support of our party.

In the struggle to increase production, for economic savings and austerity and to undertake the social programs, the FSLN has received and continues to receive our revolutionary contribution.

In the struggle to defend, consolidate and advance the revolution and in the struggle against the bourgeoisie and national and international reaction, the communists have been powerful allies and we will wholeheartedly continue to be on the side of the FSLN since it could never be otherwise.

Concerned about the present and the future of the revolution, we are dedicated to undertaking efforts to forge a solid unity between the FSLN and the Communist Party. And even though we are emerging from a time of conflicts and delicate situations, we have to look to the future, confident that revolutionary unity will be achieved and be victorious.

[Question] Comrade Altamirano, I am sure that the workers and the people want to know your opinion of the serious conflict which recently occurred between the FSLN and the PCDEN. What can you say about it?

[Answer] These were very hard moments and the revolution and the labor, peasant and popular movement were noticeably hurt.

Imperialism and the bourgeoisie--which were the ones that provoked and organized the conflict--took advantage of the negative incident between the Sandinists and the Communists. Everyone now understands that the communists were the victims and that the hidden hand of reaction was behind everything.

But it is very important that despite the magnitude of the conflict and the interfering work of the enemies, the communists and the Sandinists were able to find a solution despite the great difficulties in directing the situation on a proper course. The solution that was found has not only been overcoming the big problem, but has enabled both of us to advance in the joint efforts to recover the lost grounds of unity.

We still have comrades imprisoned in Leon and there are other problems still to be resolved. But there is no reason why we should not expect a prompt definite solution to the pending problems.

It is very important and necessary that we start to look to the future and try not to refer to this matter any more.

I ask all the party militants and all their mass organizations to increase our efforts to forget these problems so that by looking to the future we can devote our efforts to making the masses deeply aware of the urgent need for revolutionary unity between the Sandinists and communists. This is the best political development of the movement and the best contribution to the revolutionary process and the revolution itself.

We must develop ideological discussions around the most important problems of the movement, the revolution and the process. But we have to debate with maturity and with mutual respect, remembering that we are two essential forces of the people and that if we hold discussions, it is to find the correct path to unite ourselves in favor of the revolution and the vital interests of the popular masses.

COMMUNIST PARTY GREETES PEOPLE ON ANNIVERSARY

PA182339 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 10 Jul 80 p 9

[Text] We have received a communique from the Nicaraguan Communist Party through the Managua departmental secretary on the first anniversary of the victory over the Somozist regime.

The communique urges the people to participate in the mobilization to commemorate the anniversary and to promote the tasks of deepening the revolution, especially the tasks of increasing production.

The communique greets the nations which are in the higher stages of development of society, those constructing developed socialism.

We also greet all those who have liberated themselves from imperialist domination, the latest example of whom are the courageous people of Zimbabwe and those who are struggling against all forms of oppression and exploitation, added the communique.

On the first anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolution, it also sends greetings to the peoples of Namibia, Palestine and Korea and greetings of solidarity to the sister peoples of Uruguay, Guatemala and Chile. It made special mention of El Salvador, which is writing a historic and very courageous page against the proimperialist oligarchy supported by reactionary regimes of the area.

Let this anniversary be a demonstration of the fighting spirit of our people, concluded the communique.

DOMINICA

UNOFFICIAL ELECTION RESULTS SHOW DFP LEADING

FI220128 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Summary from poor reception] Results on Dominica's general elections are beginning to trickle in. The Dominica Freedom Party [DFP] of Mrs Eugenia Charles has taken the initial lead according to unofficial results. Polls closed two hours ago and already three seats have been declared and all of them have gone to the Freedom Party. The DFP is reported leading in five other constituencies.

HAITI

PRESIDENT CHANGES TWO CABINET MEMBERS, REAPPOINTS BROS

PA210351 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0231 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Port-Au-Prince, 20 Jul (EFE)--Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier announced an unexpected Cabinet reshuffle this weekend. Emmanuel Bros, who held the post of finance and economy affairs minister for 7 years, will fill that post again after being out of the Cabinet for 1 year. Edouard Brouet is the new minister of planning and Jacques Simeon is the commerce and industry minister.

JAMAICA

MANLEY, SEAGA CALL FOR HAIT TO VIOLENCE

FI211430 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 18 Jul 80 pp 1, 16

[Text] In a joint statement to political supporters and the nation as a whole, the prime minister and the leader of the opposition yesterday called for "a halt to this savagery" of violence and terrorism "which has resulted in the daily loss of human lives".

Prime Minister Michael Manley and opposition leader Edward Seaga both warned that any prospective candidate found to be engaged in political violence would be removed from the election campaign and lose support of the respective political party. Both leaders declared:

Both leaders declare: "We decry and denounce the frequent attacks by gunmen on the security forces and we propose to turn over to the police any supporter who is found to be involved in these attacks."

The latter declaration echoed a similar pledge made by Mr. Seaga last week Thursday in the wake of an attack on the Hannah Town and other police stations.

Their joint statement came at the end of a day in which both had continued discussions with church leaders on guidelines for "free and fair elections".

And the statement also pledged to avoid "personal abuse in political advertisement and campaign statements, oral or written."

The statement is as follows:

"Both the prime minister and the leader of the opposition are gravely concerned about the recent dramatic increase in violent crimes which has resulted in the daily loss of human lives in our communities as well as serious injury to innocent persons.

"In so far as a part of the increase in violence is due to political rivalry between supporters of the two major political parties in Jamaica -- the People's National Party and the Jamaica Labour Party -- we as leaders of both parties wish to make the joint statement to our respective political supporters and to the nation as a whole:

"Firstly, we jointly pledge and re-state our commitment to and support of the democratic process and as we approach another general election to determine which political party will form the government of the country, we are satisfied that every effort is being made to put in place the electoral processes by which a free and fair choice can be made by the people on a democratic basis. The enumeration exercise which will soon be completed is vital to the process.

"Secondly, we condemn violence and terrorism and their use in the political campaign to cause fear, intimidate voters and endanger human lives and property. Any of our supporters therefore who are engaged in this activity must understand clearly that we reject and denounce this type of support and we call upon them to stop immediately. In particular, we pledge to honour the right to hold political meetings without molestation and to take all steps to ensure the right of public assembly for individuals to gather for political meetings without attacks on such meetings or in the process of attending such meetings or returning to their homes.

"Thirdly, we warn that any prospective candidate found to be engaged in this type of activity will be immediately removed from the campaign and the support of the respective political party withdrawn from such candidate.

"Fourthly, we decry and denounce the frequent attacks by gunmen on the security forces and we propose to turn over to the police any supporter who is found to be involved in these attacks. We grieve with the forces over such of their numbers who have been killed and injured in this criminal activity and we pledge our vigorous support for them in their fight against violent crime, politically motivated or otherwise. We further expect and demand of them the utmost impartiality and fairness in the carrying out of their duties.

"Fifthly, we note that the victims include an increasing number of women, children and harmless old people and we are deeply shocked by this senseless pattern of savage behaviour and express our deepest sympathy to those who have lost their loved ones in this inhuman manner.

"We pledge to take all necessary steps in our own political activity to de-escalate these tensions which are caused by the election campaign and to create an environment in which the election can be peacefully pursued for the purpose of obtaining a truly democratic result. In this respect, we will avoid personal abuse in political advertisement and campaign statements oral or written so as to eliminate the tensions generated by personal character attacks.

"We deem it necessary to make this joint statement at this time in the belief that every effort must be made by us as political leaders to discourage those who believe that violence is an acceptable instrument for the purpose of achieving political power.

"This concept is alien to our democratic traditions and we denounce it and urge all our supporters to do likewise.

"It is impossible in this atmosphere of brutal and criminal behaviour for any proper political campaign to be conducted and the whole electoral system would be jeopardised by such depraved type of conduct. The result, if an end is not put to it now, will be permanent damage to the reputation of our nation, the destruction of our social and economic development and the creation of anarchy in the society. The gravity of these circumstances demands that we jointly call for a halt to this savagery now."

ECUADOR

OFFICIALS STRESS NEED TO RAISE OIL PRODUCTION CEILING

PA211610 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Jose Corsino Cardenas, natural resources and energy minister, Jose Carvajal, manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Enterprise, and Rene Bucaram, a Texaco official in Ecuador, have hotly defended the idea that the present production ceiling of oil deposits in the eastern region should be raised. They did not agree on amounts, however. While the former said that the increase could be 50,000 barrels a day over the present level of 204,000 barrels until the end of the year, Carvajal and Bucaram mentioned increases of 15,000 or 20,000 barrels. This was during the "One Hour" program broadcast yesterday by Teleamazonas over Channel 4.

In another quarter, Jose Molestina, president of the Association of Distributors of Oil Byproducts, has asserted that this business is not very profitable. To support his assertion, he mentioned that nine gas stations have recently folded in Quito and another seven in Guayaquil.

Bucaram played down recently expressed fears about a fast depletion of oil reserves. He noted that 90 percent of areas with an oil potential in the eastern region, the Gulf of Guayaquil and the territorial sea facing the coastal provinces have not yet been explored, adding that--based on present reserves--exploitation can continue at the present rate for at least 30 years.

It was also disclosed during the program moderated by Patricio Quevedo Teran that tests are **being made** at the gas plant at Chuchupindi which could supply domestic needs; that the new gas pipeline now advancing toward Quito could be operational in October; that the bases for the new oil contracts will be submitted to the president of the republic shortly and that there are differences between the government and Texaco with regard to the already agreed to investments in exploration.

URUGUAY

NAVY COMMANDER CONFIRMS INSUBORDINATION CASE

FY212000 Paris AFP in Spanish 0013 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 20 Jul (AFP)--Uruguayan Navy Comdr Hugo Marquez confirmed here today that there were cases of insubordination in the navy but he said that the situation is under control.

According to the evening newspaper EL DIARIO, Vice Adm Hugo Marquez made this statement during a ceremony held at the Independence Plaza to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the naval reserve. Belittling the situation, Vice Admiral Marquez said that only a few navy officers were involved in the insubordination case and that as a result, the navy was strengthened.

A few days ago, there were reports stating that two navy officers, Capt Jorge Nader, who until February was Uruguayan navy attache in Brazil, and another captain were tried on charges of insubordination while another eight officers were being questioned.